The Courier-Journal.

VOLUME XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1869. NEW SERIES—NUMBER 249.

WASHINGTON.

Dissatisfaction of Radical Senators with Grant's Appointments.

Recommendations and Remonstrances Alike Disregarded.

"Who's Runnin' this Machine, You or Me?"

The Northwest Boundary Treaty Hangs Fire.

Schurz's Brother-in-Law Gets the Chicago Collectorship.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

SAN JUAN TREATY.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The executive session of the Senate to-day was again partially occupied with the discussion of the San Juan or Northwestern Boundary treaty. Senator Howard read a long speech against it, taking strong ground against the reference of so important a question to a foreign power for arbitration. Pending a vote on the ratification of the treaty, it was postponed until to-morrow, and Mr. Howard will, in the mean time, get the injunction of secrecy removed from his remarks. The prospect is that the treaty will be postponed until next December, which is a genteel way of killing it.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE EXTRA SESSION.

A motion was made in executive session to-day to adjourn until Monday, but it was voted down, Senators believing that the session can be ended finally on Saturday.

FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.

There was a meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee to-day which resulted in a very lively discussion over some of the foreign appointments. Senators declared that persons were assigned from their States whom they had not recommended, and who did not, so far as they knew, belong there. It was proposed to appoint a sub-committee to wait on the President and ask him to withdraw certain nominations so as to avoid their rejection. This was not agreed to; but it is very probable that the President will hear of the hint and make some withdrawals. Indeed, he withdrew three consular appointments this forenoon. Ex-Congressman Pile, of St. Louis, nominated for Brazil, will doubtless be withdrawn; if not, he will be rejected. The feeling against his selection is very strong. The same is the case with Russell Jones, of Illinois, nominated for Belgium; though the latter, being a personal friend of Grant's, is more likely to be confirmed.

CHICAGO COLLECTORSHIP.

The Internal Revenue Collectorship for the Chicago district was settled to-day by the nomination of Edward Juesyn, a brother-in-law of Senator Schurz. He was indorsed by Congressmen Judd and Schurz. There was a hitch in the appointment yesterday, but it was pulled through to-day.

THE CASE OF FRANK BLAIR, JR.,

against the St. Louis Election Commissioners, regarding the Missouri test oath, which it was expected would be decided to-day by the Supreme Court, was postponed until October next.

LEGAL TENDER CASES.

The Supreme Court to-day also postponed decision in the legal tender cases till October. The opinion is quite general that a majority of the court are averse to the constitutionality of the legal tender acts, but fear that the effect on business matters will be too sudden to render a decision now.

CUBA.

It is understood that our new Consul General at Havana, Mr. Plumb, has received instructions to demand full and entire satisfaction for all injuries sustained by American citizens at the hands of the Spaniards.

[To the Associated Press.]

MESSRS. DEFREES AND CLAPP SERENADED.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The employes of the Government printing office, numbering about 300, waited upon Hon. Jno. D. Defrees at his residence last night and complimented him with a serenade on the occasion of his retirement from office. He was presented with a copy of highly complimentary resolutions, handsomely engrossed on parchment. Mr. Defrees responded in a brief speech. Mr. Clapp, the incoming Congressional printer, was also serenaded by a large number of persons, principally New Yorkers.

DISPOSITION OF TREATIES.

The naturalization treaty with Great Britain, similar to the other ones negotiated on the same subject with other European powers, was ratified by the Senate.

The Darien canal treaty went over until the next session, after debate, in which Messrs. Fessenden, Wilson, Warner, and others urged that, while by the terms of the treaty the United States was bound to construct the canal, no privileges, beyond the mere right of way, were accorded in return.

MINISTER HALE'S RESIGNATION.

Minister Hale's resignation as Minister to Spain has been received by Secretary Fish.

PILE IN BAD ODOR.

The opposition to Mr. Pile, ex-member of Congress from Missouri, nominated as Minister to Brazil, is very great, and strong efforts will be made, not only with the Foreign Committee, but with Gen. Grant, to have the nomination recalled.

CURTIN DITTO.

Mr. Cameron is also vigorously opposing Curtin's confirmation as Minister to Russia.

REPUBLICS ARE UNGRATEFUL.

Sickles had a long interview with President Grant, expressing dissatisfaction with his treatment, but Grant explained that Sickles's nomination was opposed by Sumner, Anthony and others.

CLEVER.

It was stated at the quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. of the District of Columbia, last night, that President Grant has issued an order directing heads of departments to give leaves of absence to all clerks and other employes who desire to participate in the semi-centennial anniversary of Odd Fellowship in Philadelphia.

SECOND CONTROLLER—DEFREES.

It is understood that the Second Controller of the Treasury Department will shortly resign. John D. Defrees, late Superintendent of Public Printing, will probably be appointed.

C. P. BLACKMER,

of Connecticut, chief of the division of back pay and bounties of the Treasury Department, was removed yesterday. He was a candidate for Second Auditor.

SECRET SESSION.

President Grant was busy to-day with Secretary Fish and other members of his Cabinet, and none but Cabinet ministers were allowed to see him. Many Congressmen and others were disappointed. Secretary Cox had a lengthy interview with the President, and, upon his return to the Interior Department, refused admission to visitors.

REMOVAL OF CLERKS.

About one hundred persons, mostly ladies, were removed from the Register's office yesterday. At least that many more will probably be removed before the end of the present week. No appointments have been made in their places.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

H. Baxter, of Michigan, Minister to Honduras.
C. E. Delong, of Nevada, Minister to Japan.
Adam Badeau, Assistant Secretary of Legation, London.

The following to be Consuls:

Jas. Park, of Indiana, at Hesse Darmstadt.
Alex. Jourdan, of Pennsylvania, at Venice.
H. C. Rogers, of Minnesota, at Hesse Nassau and Hesse Hamburg.
Edward Robinson, of New York, at Hamburg.
[illegible] DuGrover, of South Carolina, at Ancona.
[illegible] D. Shaw, of New York, at Toronto.
Samuel D. Jones, of California, at Revel.
Samuel D. Pall, of Michigan, at Sarnia.
Jas. Fletcher, of Indiana, at Oporto.
John Caldwell, of Maine, at Valparaiso.
Jos. V. Schofield, of Missouri, at Hokodade.
M. M. Delano, of Colorado, at Singapore.
Edward M. Cook, Governor of Colorado.
W. S. Senhuer, Secretary of Montana.

The following to be postmasters:

Geo. M. Howlett, Cedar Rapids.
John Kingaff, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
J. A. Myler, Allegheny, Pa.
Eric Bebee, Decatur, Mich.
W. H. Merritt, Buchanan, Mich.
T. H. Collin, Constantine, Mich.
T. E. Logan, Boise City, Idaho.
H. S. Kassom, Plattsburg, N. Y.

The following to be Collectors of Internal Revenue:

John P. Hall, 1st District of Kentucky.
L. Murdock, 2d District of Missouri.
Edward Jesse, 1st District of Illinois.

The following to be Assessor:

J. W. Parker, 8th District of Kentucky.
Edward Schull, 16th District of Pennsylvania.
Wm. H. Thompson, 1st District of Pennsylvania.
Jas. H. Reed, 4th District of Illinois.
Sam'l B. Davis, District of New Mexico.
H. D. Barrow, of Wisconsin, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.
J. J. Martin, of Alabama, Sixth Auditor.
J. R. West, Local Appraiser for New Orleans.
L. E. Johnson, United States Marshal of South Carolina.
E. C. Thatcher, United States Attorney for Idaho.
C. M. Hawley, of Illinois, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.
W. W. Brooklyn, Associate Justice of Dakota.
J. Neville, Pension Agent for New Orleans.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following to be Collectors of Internal Revenue:

Z. S. Flint, for the District of Columbia.
Samuel Magill, 7th District Indiana.
F. Bailey, 32d District New York.
Alfred Pleasanton, 4th District New York.
Jas. Freelove, 3d District New York.
G. L. Ford, 3d District New York.
G. A. Everett, 1st District New York.
John W. Gridley, 8th District New York.

The following to be Pension Agents:

G. S. Martin, Centralia, Ill.
W. Jaynes, Springfield, Ill.
H. Vancouver, of New York, Commissioner of Pensions.
Jos. G. Palen, Chief Justice Supreme Court, New Mexico.
H. S. Johnson and Abram Bergen, Associate Justices of New Mexico.
Samuel Plummer, Marshal of New Jersey.
Jos. L. Lewis, Associate Justice Supreme Court of Idaho.
Francis C. Barlow, Marshal Southern District of New York.
Commander Bancroft J. Herarde to take his former position on the naval register, next after Commander G. M. Norris, for meritorious and gallant service during the war.
Capt. Jas. Forney, marine corps, to be Brevet Major for gallantry in action against the savages at Foremoso.
E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury vice Jordan.

The following to be postmasters:

D. S. Parker, Kankakee, Ill.
J. M. Weber, Kelbourn City, Wis.
H. Stevenson, Greenville, O.
Jos. F. Curren, Delaware, O.
H. H. Bingham, Philadelphia.
Richard S. Vanevey, Clarksville, Texas.
Austin W. Merrick, Shamburg, Pa.
Wm. W. Mentzer, Pottstown, Pa.
L. S. Blair, Hyde Park, Pa.
Robt. Treadwell, Norristown, Pa.
Jno. W. Crooms, Kanawha, W. Va.
David Tindall, New Cornoth, Pa.
H. P. Moody, Susquehanna Depot, Pa.
G. W. Ritenhard, Pottstown, Pa.
Geo. L. Stone, Montrose, Pa.
S. W. Alvord, Towanda, Pa.
O. K. Rhler, Carlisle, Pa.
Stewart Pierce, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
P. W. Goslin, Carbondale, Pa.
J. M. Slocum, Scranton, Pa.
Lewis H. Jones, Paxton, Ill.
R. W. H. Brent, Lincoln, Iowa.
Wm. A. Darling, Collector of Internal Revenue, 9th district, New York.
Abraham Curry, Superintendent branch mint, Carson City, Nevada.
T. M. Luther, Melter and Refiner at same place.
D. W. Black, Assayer, same place.
B. P. Chenoville, of Virginia, Consul at Canton.

The following to be Assessors:

Edward Baker, 1st District Kentucky.
David P. Williams, 15th District Pennsylvania.
John P. Bes, 9th District Pennsylvania.
Augustus Ford, 8th District New York.
John F. Cleveland, 32d District New York.
W. H. Treadwell, 7th District New York.
J. McCartee, 5th District New York.
L. L. Doty, 6th District New York.
W. R. Cummings, 1st District New York.
A. P. Ketchum, 9th District New York.
Luther U. Martin, 3d District New York.
W. H. Gregg, 5th District Indiana.
Thos. Walters, 3d District Tennessee.
A. W. Hawkins, 7th District Tennessee.
Geo. C. Beals, District of Kansas.

The following to be Receivers of Public Moneys:

W. Morgan, Little Rock.
J. L. Moser, Ironton, Missouri.
E. W. Little, Santa Fe.

The following to be Registers of Land Offices:

A. W. Andell, Detroit, Michigan.
John Donaldson, Ironton, Missouri.
A. W. Dawley, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.
Sylvanus Bodge, Council Bluffs.
Samuel S. Fisher, of Ohio, to be Commissioner of Patents.
R. S. Clark, of Iowa, to be Examiner in Chief of the Patent Office.
Henry M. Hoyt, Collector Internal Revenue, 12th District of Pennsylvania.

NOMINATIONS WITHDRAWN.

The President has withdrawn the nominations of D. B. R. Kleim as Consul at Foochow, H. K. A. Liverman as Consul at Lyons, J. L. Ness as Consul at Port Larned, and Hulis Hilnebrandt as Consul at Smyrna.

SENATE.

In the Senate Mr. Anthony gave up the chair to Mr. Morrill, and made a response to certain charges made against the citizens of Rhode Island by Mr. Sprague, after which the Senate went into executive session, and at 4:30 adjourned.

CUSTOMS.

The customs receipts for the week ending April 10th amounted to $5,121,399.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court made several decisions to-day. In the case of the United States vs. John Kirby, appeal from the Circuit Court for Kentucky, the question certified was decided in the negative, the court holding that while the law provided for cases of willful detention or obstruction of mails, it did not prevent the arrest of a supposed criminal.

In the case of John E. Risside against the United States for the enforcement of an old contract for carrying the mails in Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama, the court reversed the decision of the Court of Claims, and ordered a verdict for plaintiff.

The case of Cornelius K. Garrison against the United States, involving a balance due for arms furnished to General Butler for light troops, was similarly decided.

No decisions were given in the legal tender cases.

The Blair election case was continued under advisement.

The Supreme Court affirmed the decree of the Circuit Court of Iowa in the case of Fenly against Lotte, reversed the judgment of the Circuit Court of Nebraska in the case of the United States against Addison R. Gilmon, affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court of Southern Illinois in the case of Morris vs. Shriver, and of the Circuit Court of Middle Tennessee in the case of Ewing vs. Howard, reversed the judgment of the Circuit Court of Iowa in the case of Henry Ames vs. City of Burlington, and dismissed the case from the Circuit Court of Northern Illinois of Stephenson vs. Ives. The court adjourned till October.

BUSINESS OF THE U. P. R. R.

The following dispatch has been received here:

Omaha, April 15.—Oliver Ames, President U. P. R. R.: All our passenger cars are required to accommodate the travel west. Much of it is bound to White Pines.

(Signed) WEBSTER SNYDER, Superintendent.

CUBA.

An Address from the Agent of the Insurgents—Everything Lovely—The American Brig Declared a Legal Prize—Progress of the Rebellion.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Mr. J. Wallents, general agent of the Cuban revolutionists, has issued an address to the people of the United States, in which he says the Cuban liberating army has been gradually increasing, notwithstanding the losses consequent upon a steady campaign, and now comprises some 42,000 men under C. M. Cespedes, who is commander-in-chief of that army, and the head of the republican goverment is duly established within the lines of the liberators. Their lines run in a westerly direction from the eastern end of the island to Lagua la Grand without reaching the seaboard either north or south for want of the requisite armament to hold it, but the territory pointed out is nearly two-thirds of the area of Cuba, in which slavery has been abolished, and in which the Spanish control only the ground where they are kept at bay. This has been done by the patriots in a comparatively short time, notwithstanding their sad deficiency in war material, and leads to the belief that if they had been tolerably supplied with such materials their movements would now cover also the remainder of the island where no uprising has yet taken place from utter want of arms, while their enemies are fully armed with the best approved weapons of the United States

HAVANA, April 15.—The captured American brig, Mary Lowell, has been delared a legal prize by the Spanish courts. The acting Consul General has sent the United States steamer Penobscot to Key West with dispatches informing the Government of the fact.

The steamer Papra sailed for Neuvitas with a detachment of artillery.

Justo Aquiliar, President of the revolutionary Junta at Holguin, was captured and executed on the 6th inst. at Gibra.

Havana journals publish very favorable accounts of the progress of troops in subduing the insurrection in all parts of the island, but accounts of affairs in the interior from rebel sources are wanting, and there are no means of ascertaining the facts. It is known that several fights have taken place within the last two or three days, but they are represented to be mere skirmishes.

Late advices from Caraccas have been received. A revolution, headed by Jose Morran and Oceestra, had broken out. The President had sent an army of 1,500 men against the congressional revolutionists with a view to prevent bloodshed.

Advices from Hayti received here to-day are to the effect that the revolutionary Gen. Saget had furnished Gen. Luperon and ex-President Cabral with means to attack President Boez. The reported invasion of San Domingo has begun.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.]

SPAIN.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

MADRID, April 15.—The draft of the new Spanish constitution is printed. An article obliges the nation to maintain the worship and ministers of the Catholic religion. By the following article, resident foreigners receive the right of exercising any other worship, and article twenty-two concedes to Spaniards who profess another religion than the Roman Catholic the right the preceding section had conceded to foreigners.

☞ Sir Joseph Olliffe died recently in Paris. He had an extensive practice in American families, and was frequently asked to advise them in the most delicate circumstances. He was by birth an Irishman, of excellent family. One of his brothers is, or was until recently, a Roman Catholic bishop in Ireland. Accident befriended him soon after he made Paris his home. He happened to live in the same house with Princess de Lieven. One night she was suddenly seized with so violent an illness it became of the utmost importance to procure the nearest medical adviser. A servant had heard that an English physician lived in the house. He was summoned. He made so favorable an impression that the Princess de Lieven kept him for her physician, and blew his trumpet so loudly among her friends, that he leaped almost instantly into a fashionable and lucrative practice.

NEW YORK.

Latest Financial and Commercial Reports.

Money in Only Moderate Demand.

The Day's Manipulation of Railway Shares.

Dana Declines the Position of Appraiser.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MONEY.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Money was in ample supply to-day on call at 7 per cent. for currency with coin interest paid on miscellaneous collaterals. The demand for money is but moderate. Gold declined under the advance in bonds. The prepayment of the public interest, subject to rebatement, if it have no other effect, will defeat bull combinations for locking up gold.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were moderately active and firmer. The movement in London appears to be simultaneous with that here, the prices there having risen to 81¼ for ex-coupons, the highest point yet attained

BORDER STATE BONDS

are dull, the only recorded transactions being in North Carolinas and Missouris, the former of which have declined one per cent. on the new issues.

RAILROAD BONDS

are dull and heavy.

RAILWAY SHARES

opened strong, with Rock Island as the special feature, which sold early in the day at 134, and then advanced rapidly to 138¼, from which point it receded to 137½. Reports of a scrip dividend are generally believed. Next in point of interest was New York Central, which was fluctuated between 162⅝ and 164⅝. The diverse views concerning the probable action of the Legislature in relation to the 80 per cent. certificates, inducing unusually heavy transaction in the stock. After Central and Rock Island, the large transactions were in Northwestern, St. Paul, Ft. Wayne, and Reading. Northwestern was depressed by reports that large holders are selling. In the miscellaneous list, Pacific Mail, Western Union Telegraph, and Mariposa preferred continue to be the features. The last named has shown especial strength, having risen to 38@38½. In the afternoon railroads were lower with the exception of Michigan Southern which is strong in the prospect of a consolidation with the Lake Shore and of a scrip dividend. New York Central was also noticeably firm. The course of this stock is a complete puzzle to the street who are generally selling it on speculative account. It is announced that the Pennsylvania railroads have obtained a controlling interest in the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad. The whole railroad market closed at better prices than the afternoon boards, except Northwestern, which was depressed under large offerings.

THE BROADWAY BILL

was laid on the table in the State Senate to-day by a decisive vote.

DANA DECLINES.

The Tribune this morning makes a satirical display of the intelligence of Chas. A. Dana's appointment as appraiser. It is understood that Mr. D. has declined.

NO SCENE.

The Evening Post denies the report of a scene between Gen. Sickles and the President, and says Sickles was never promised the mission to Spain.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

BREADSTUFFS.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Holders of flour, wheat, corn and oats were more disposed to sell, but were not met by any improvement in the demand, except for wheat, which was wanted both for coastwise and foreign shipment and for millers, with $1 40 for No. 2 from store as the leading price.

FREIGHTS.

The Liverpool steamers advanced their rates for grain, and asked 3d.

GROCERIES.

Coffee in good demand and firm; Rio 18¾@24c. Sugar dull, but firm; fair to prime grocery 12¾@13c; best crushed 16¼c.

PROVISIONS.

New mess pork closed quiet at $31 12, but Western prime mess is lower, with sales 400 bbls. for export at $28 50. Lard closed weak under the withdrawal of shipping orders. Sales since 'Change of 250 tierces prime steam at 18⅜c, seller April. Other hog products quiet.

SWINE.

Receipts, 1,324. Market firm at 11@11½c. The sales embraced 491 light Illinois, 156 lbs., at 11¼c for the retail trade.

STEARINE.

More active and buoyant, closing at 18½@19c for prime in hhds. and tierces.

[To the Associated Press.]

Important to Bankers—Gas-works Burned—Henry C. Crane's Bank Account—Virginia Tobacco for France—The Economical Grinnell.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue Douglas has instructed Assessor Webster that the average of all money, whether borrowed or otherwise, used or employed during the month by any bank in the business of banking, excepting only deposits which are retained for tax, as such, should enter into the estimate of the capital taxable under section 110 of the law now in force.

The freehold of the New Jersey Gas Light Company's Works, and those of the Newark Pneumatic Company, and their large barns, were burnt Wednesday, in consequence of the explosion of a still in the latter establishment. The entire lower part of the village took fire from cinders, but was saved. Loss $3,000.

The Congressional Committee of Ways and Means were at the custom-house again to-day, and visited the several departments.

At the examination before the referee, this afternoon, as to the bank account of Henry C. Crane, said to be connected with the Union Pacific Railroad, alleged to amount to $5,000,000, the President of the Corn Exchange Bank testified the balance to his credit is $1,270, and the total deposits since January last would not amount to $100,000.

The French Government has made a contract with two houses in this city for 3,000 hogsheads Virginia tobacco, to be filled in Richmond.

Collector Grinnell has consolidated the two divisions in the custom-house under one deputy collector. It is understood this change dispenses with one deputy at $3,000 a year, and a number of clerks whose salaries amount to many thousands of dollars.

CHICAGO.

Sailors' Protective Union—Meeting of Flour Merchants—New Grade of Flour.

CHICAGO, April 15.—A large meeting of lake sailors was held in this city last evening, the object being to form a union for the protection of their interests. Several speeches were made in support of the movement, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The seamen of the entire chain of lakes have each succeeding season observed with dissatisfaction the conduct of captains and ship-owners in discharging them in strange ports, on any slight pretext, when shipping from Chicago or elsewhere, and so depriving them of a fair chance of making an honest livelihood, and,

WHEREAS, Seamen are shut out from their legitimate occupation during five winter months, thus depriving their families of support during the period in which they are unemployed, because they are not paid enough during the active season to supply the means of living through the dull ones, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the seamen of Chicago, pledge ourselves to work in unison with the Seamens' Union Benevolent Association of this city, as we believe it to be the champion of our rights and a vigilant protector of our interests.

Over four hundred members then enrolled themselves.

A meeting of flour-dealers was held in this city last evening for the purpose of discussing the propriety of establishing a distinct grade of flour in addition to the present mode of inspection. The object of the meeting was stated to be the establishment of a distinct grade, to be known as the Chicago standard. The question was discussed at some length, and the following resolution was finally adopted:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that an establishment of grades, and the selection of standards of extra and superfine are desirable, and that whenever the parties to a trade so desire, flour to be inspected as sound, full weight, and equal to such standards, if it can be accomplished without interfering with the present general custom of inspection and trade.

☞ Queen Victoria will, this year, visit Switzerland again and make also a trip to Sicily and Greece. She will, however, keep away from Florence and Rome, and go by steamer from Genoa to Palermo.

ST. LOUIS.

The Gesin Transportation Movement—Insurance on the Steamer Antelope—From the Indian Country.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—The most enthusiastic meeting that has yet assembled in the grain interest was held at the Southern Hotel to-night. Speeches were made by a number of gentlemen. The question in all its bearings was fully discussed, and the complete success pretty clearly demonstrated. Nearly all the stock has been taken, and the remainder will be subscribed before the close of the week.

The following gentlemen were elected directors of the association: E. O. Stanard, Geo. P. Plant, Chauncey I. Filley, Henry A. Homeyer, L. R. Shryock, R. C. Green, H. C. Hoolschk, Geo. Bain, Henry Hitchcock, Jno. Wahle, and Thos. Richeson. These names belong to some of the most active, energetic, enterprising and intelligent merchants of St. Louis, and will constitute an unusually strong board. These directors will elect officers at once, and the association will go into immediate operation.

The following is the insurance on the steamer Antelope, burned on Monday on the upper Missouri river: National, of Boston, $6,250; New England Mutual and Marine, $2,500; Independent, Boston, $1,000; Home, Connecticut, $3,000; Firemen's, Cincinnati, $2,000.

A reliable gentleman of this city, who has just arrived from Fort Sully, on the upper Missouri, reports that a large number of the Indians with whom General Sherman and other peace commissioners made treaties last summer, are very much dissatisfied with their situation and the manner in which they have been used.

They say the Government has got them penned in, and failed to keep its promises to give them the annuities stipulated. Spotted Tail, and other influential chiefs, are losing confidence in the Government, and if the promises of its agents are not fulfilled this summer, trouble will be the result. There are in camp on the reservation in the vicinity of Grand river and Fort Sully and in Spotted Tail's camp about four thousand warriors, and if they should choose could sweep every white man from Fort Sully to Yankton before the Government could do anything.

SALEM, INDIANA.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

SALEM, IND., April 14, 1869.

The Court of Common Pleas convened at Salem April 12, 1869, Hon. P. H. Jewett Judge, and Capt. Robt. J. Shaw prosecuting the pleas of the State. The docket was very large, and the following State cases have been disposed of to date, to-wit:

State vs. Wm. H. Short, assault and battery; fined $20 and costs.

State vs. Abraham Short, assault and battery; fined $10 and costs.

State vs. Robert Allgood, assault and battery; fined $10 and costs.

State vs. Lafayette Stebbins; assault and battery; fined $10 and costs.

State vs. Henry Lemon, assault and battery; fined $5 and costs.

State vs. Charles Adkins, assault and battery; fined $1, and 30 days in county jail.

State vs. Daniel Sullivan, assault and battery; continued for process.

State vs. Louisa Stout, assault and battery; continued for process.

State vs. John Rodman, assault and battery; continued for process.

State vs. Frank J. Hobson, assault and battery; defendant discharged.

State vs. Thos. Simpson, Jr., assault and battery; defendant discharged.

State vs. Ann Haggard, assault and battery; dismissed by State.

State vs. William Haggard, disturbing a meeting; continued by State.

State vs. David Golden, 2 cases assault and battery; continued.

State vs. James Johnson, assault and battery; fined $5 and costs.

State vs. Rufus Adams, assault and battery with intent; continued for process. S.

CHARLESTOWN, IND.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CHARLESTOWN, April 14, 1869.

The Clark Circuit Court convened here on Monday, Judge Bicknell presiding.

The grand jury returned three indictments to-day, viz: James Lawson, petit larceny; Oliver Russell, stealing an axe; Peter Grass and John Goss for stealing twenty-five bushels of potatoes.

L. B. Hughes, one of the railroad conspirators, was convicted to-day and sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

The court will probably adjourn on Saturday.

Peter Carnes has been granted a change of venue to Floyd county, and will be tried before Judge Bicknell at the next sitting of Floyd Circuit Court.

The following marriage licenses have been issued this week: W. H. Harrod to Matilda Martin, Hines Miller to Belle Moore.

The case of Riddle vs. Huckleberry, which was appealed to the Supreme Court and reversed and sent back for a new trial, now goes to Scott county on a change of venue.

P. J.

HYMENEAL.

Japanese Marriages.

Marriages can only take place between persons of the same rank in life, and sometimes it happens that there is only one family of a particular class residing in a town. A partner must then be found for any of the marriageable sons and daughters in some other locality. Thus, if the Governor at Nagaski has grown up children, he must make alliances for them among the children of some person of equal rank, and as there is no one near whose position is similar to his own, an eligible party or parties has to be sought for at a distance. Marriages generally take place at an early age. When a youth has seen a maiden whom he wishes to make his wife, he plucks a branch from a shrub (the *Celestus elatus*) and fastens it to the doorway of her parents' house. If the young lady does not reciprocate his affection she leaves the branch to wither and die, and the lover knows his suit is rejected, without being subjected to the disagreeableness of a verbal refusal; if, on the contrary, she is willing to become his bride, she blackens her teeth, and thus proclaims her engagement. Such an evident sign of betrothal prevents any other lover making the mistake of proffering his suit to a lady whose promise has been already given. Friends of both the lovers are then summoned to discuss the arrangements for the wedding, to settle the terms of the marriage contract, and to choose two auspicious days from the almanac—the first for an interview between the betrothed pair, and the second for the wedding. The bridegroom next sends valuable presents to his future wife, who gives them to her parents. The parents then make a suitable return to their future son-in-law. The young lady burns all her childish toys, to intimate that her girlhood is over, and that she must now attend to the serious business of life. Her parents give her a handsome wedding dress and some useful articles of furniture, which always include a spinning wheel, a loom, and culinary utensils, of all of which the future wife is supposed to know how to make practical use. These presents are conveyed with much state and ceremony to the bridegroom's house on the wedding day, and there exhibited to the guests.

Marriage is considered a civil contract, but it is usual to call in the priests of the religious sect to which the families belong to consecrate the nuptials. Prayers are offered, benedictions are bestowed, and bridal torches are kindled; the bride's is lighted from the fire on the altar, the bridegroom's from her's. The meaning of this is both obvious and poetic. The bride is dressed entirely in white, and covered with a veil, which is carefully preserved when the wedding ceremony is over, and laid by till her death. It is then used as a shroud. It is said that the wedding veil is reserved for this melancholy purpose in order to remind the young wife that she is now dead to her father's home and family.

Arrayed in fine white garments, she is seated in a kind of sedan chair, and, escorted by her relatives, is carried to her new home. Upon reaching it, still covered with the veil and accompanied by two young girls, she passes into the principal room where the bridegroom sits awaiting her, and surrounded by his parents and friends. In the center of this room stands a table, upon which are some small figures representing a fir tree, a plum tree in blossom, a crane, and a tortoise—emblems respectively of man's strength, woman's beauty, and a long and happy life.

Upon another table stands bottles and cups. The bride approaches this table, and commences her wifely duties by pouring out sakee and distributing cups of it among the guests. Many minute forms are carefully attended to in this pouring out of wine, in which the bridesmaids, who are fancifully called butterflies, take a distinguished part, as this drinking of wine completes the bridal ceremonial. Three days afterward the bride and bridegroom visit her parents to pay their respects to them.

THAT JUBILEE.

A Building for It.

The "Coliseum," which they are building in Boston for Gilmore's absurd monster peace festival concert, will be the largest building in America under one roof, will require 1,700,000 feet of lumber in its construction, will be 300 by 500 feet, and will cover between three and four acres of ground, or about 150,000 feet. There will also be used in the work 15 tons of nails, and between four and five tons of other iron-work, such as bolts, braces, &c. To cover the roof, so as to make it water-proof, 30 tons of tarred paper will be used. All outside foundations are 5 by 6 feet and 15 inches thick; center foundation supporting roof, 8 feet square and 18 inches thick, all bedded in solid gravel, making in all 500 foundation supports. The apex of the roof is 86 feet from top of sill. At a hight of 50 feet there will be 1,300 feet of continuous windows, five feet high, all made to run on rollers, for ventilation, consisting of 6,500 feet of glass. In the upright of the building there are to be 1,368 lights of glass. Ingress and egress are made safe and easy by 12 doorways, each 24 feet wide. It will have a seating capacity for the easy accommodation of 16,300 spectators, and standing room beneath the gallery and promenade for an immense number. The conductor of the concert will stand 240 feet distant from the remotest singer. To complete the building will require 10,000 days' work, or a little over 27½ years by a single man; but with the large force at work on it, it will be finished by the 10th of June.

☞ Bismarck has made a visit incog to Paris, and was not detected by the Parisian police.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1869.

Mr. Hanna offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be requested to return the General Appropriation bill for the action of the Senate at an early day, with such recommendations as they may make.

Mr. Stein offered the following:

Resolved, That at the opening of each day's session of the Senate one hour be assigned to general business, after which the order of business adopted, upon the motion of the Senator from Monroe at the last session, establishing a special calendar of bills, be taken up and carried through from the point where it was left at the said last session; and for the purpose of executing this resolution.

Be it further resolved, That the regular order of business be suspended from day to day after the first hour until the bills embraced in said calendar are disposed of.

Mr. Hooper offered the following:

Resolved, That all business remaining on the files and in the hands of the committees at the close of the regular session shall be taken up in the same manner as though the regular session had been continued, except that no regard shall be had to the special calendar adopted at the close of the last session.

The Lieutenant Governor decided that the resolution should lie over for one day. Inasmuch as it recognizes a calendar of business, it in effect proposes a change in that rule.

Mr. Andrews offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the State Printer be directed to print 250 copies of the supplemental report of the Directors of the State Prison South, and furnish 200 copies of the same to the Senate and fifty copies to the officers of the prison. Also that said printer furnish to the Senate the 200 copies of the report of the Northern Prison as ordered and printed at the last regular session, and not delivered to the Senate.

The House concurrent resolution for Congressional legislation looking to reducing the extravagant tolls for passing around the falls of the Ohio, at Louisville, coming up in regular order—

On motion by Mr. Wolcott, the resolution was referred to a special committee of three.

The following described Senate bills were read the second time and severally ordered to be engrossed for the third reading:

Mr. Sherrod's bill [S. 284], to provide for the erection and repair of any bridge across a stream forming the boundary line between two counties, and to repeal all laws inconsistent therewith.

HOUSE.

The House met at 9 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Osborn said we can no longer look to the committees of the last session for reports and it became the House to act on the alleged frauds and enormities in the management of the prisons, and the Governor's recommendations in regard to the matter, with special earnestness and promptitude.

Mr. Barritt said the former committee were ready to report. Their report was ready to be submitted, and he alleged that the committee had probed these matters to the bottom.

Considerable discussion followed, and the resolution to appoint a new committee was laid on the table.

The Speaker announced the following standing committee on enrolled bills:

Messrs. Stephenson, Johnston of Parke, Tebbs, Dittemore, Underwood, Field of Lake, and Welborn.

Mr. Stephenson submitted a concurrent resolution, which was adopted, for Congressional instructions for the reduction or entire abolishment of the exorbitant tolls now charged on navigation through the canal around the falls at Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. Coffroth submitted an order, which was adopted, that the Committee on Prisons of the last regular session be requested to report the result of their investigations at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

And then the House took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Speaker resumed at 2 P. M.

The Speaker announced (with but a single change from that of the regular session—Mr. Field, of Lake, having been appointed on the Judiciary Committee) the following standing Committee on State Prisons:

Messrs. Ruddell, Lemborn, Barritt, Hamilton, Monroe, Davis of Elkhart, and Cory.

The subject of the report upon prisons, made at the regular session, with all the papers in relation to the subject, was referred to the standing committee on State prisons.

The bill [S. 48] for the protection of banks of water courses, etc., authorizing persons owning property along any water course in this State, that is navigable for boats of large size, to hang gates at or near the top of the bank, across any road leading down the bank and terminating at said water course, saving those within the limits of incorporated towns and cities, was taken up and passed the first reading in the House of Representatives—yeas, 58; nays, 16.

The bill [S. 17] to regulate patent rights and prevent frauds therein, was taken up.

It proposes that every vender of patent rights shall file with the county clerk a copy of his letters patent, with his affidavit that they are genuine, etc.; that he has a right to sell the same, his name, age, occupation and residence, and the name of his principal; and receive a certified copy thereof, and exhibit it on demand. The words "given for a patent" to be written on every obligation taken by him, and providing a penalty of $1,000. It was finally passed—yeas, 80; nays, 1.

The bill to pay jurors two dollars per day and four cents mileage; and jurors before a Justice of the Peace seventy-five cents per day, to be taxed with the costs, was taken up.

The bill passed the House of Representatives—yeas 81, nays 2.

The bill (S. 231) to amend section two of an act to provide for the State debt sinking fund, &c., approved December 21, 1865, making the Governor a member of the Board of the State Debt Sinking Fund, was taken up and passed the final reading in the House of Representatives—yeas 72, nays 9.

Several new bills were introduced, when the House adjourned.

INDIANA.

The Terre Haute Express says the party making a preliminary survey of the route for the Terre Haute and Mitchell railroad returned on Tuesday. They report the route via Bloomfield favorable, the steepest grade being twenty-six feet to the mile, and the heaviest filling required being one of nine feet for one and a half miles across White river bottoms. They give glowing descriptions of the agricultural advantages of the country and the wonderful deposits of iron and coal. They surveyed to a point six miles beyond Bloomfield.

KNOX.

A few days ago, on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, as the express train approached within a mile of Lebanon, an old man and his son were seen trudging along the railroad track, and although the alarm was given by the engineer, it was unheeded until the train approached so near that only the son barely escaped death by a quick spring from the track. The old man was too slow, the flange of the engine striking him, causing instant death. The deceased was a resident of Tennessee, and was on his way to Missouri for the purpose of settling upon a farm. The poor boy, after the loss of his father, returned to his friends in Tennessee, and was furnished a free pass by the superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi road as far as the road extends.

JEFFERSON.

The Christian denomination have lately purchased the Presbyterian church edifice at North Madison, and it is now open for public worship every Sabbath.

The postmaster at Madison sells every quarter fifty thousand three-cent stamps.

ALLEN.

This morning a woman, who has good reason for getting rid of her liege lord, applied to the Mayor, and endeavored to have a warrant issued for his apprehension on the charge of being implicated in the postoffice robbery last year. His Honor, however, would not issue the papers, but advised her to seek redress elsewhere. She says she is perfectly willing for him to go to the penitentiary, or any other place, so she will see him "never more."—[Fort Wayne Democrat, 12th.

Another Democratic newspaper is to be started in Fort Wayne soon.

DUBOIS.

A school-master in Dubois county was fined and costed for flogging a big feminine pupil named Sally Amanda Miller. We suppose the fellow thought that as the subject was a *Sal Amanda* it could do no harm to warm her up a little.

DAVIS.

Washington, Davis county, and thereabout, is infested with a lot of low-down, potty, mean, hen-roost, marauding thieves.

THE RIVALS.

Brownlow and Johnson.

The two famous Tennessee politicians, ex-Governor Brownlow and ex-President Johnson, are well matched. It is "nip and tuck" between them, which shall get the best of the other, and the spectacle of their contests is edifying. Both believe that "fine words butter no parsnips," and in swinging around the circle do not mince matters for opponents. However, the Parson seems to have got the better of the President (how admirably fitted for Parson and President, in temperament and education, both have been!) in the issue raised by the latter regarding the $1,500 paid by him to establish Brownlow's Knoxville paper in 1862. It is true, as Brownlow alleges, that the impression created by Mr. Johnson's speech is, that the money came out of the latter's pocket, "whereas he did not contribute one dollar of it." It did not even come from Tennessee loyalists, it appears, but from the "funds of the Federal Government," through Mr. Johnson as Military Governor. The ex-President will probably not take this blow meekly, without a responsive whack from his own cudgel, and, if not, Brownlow, in turn, will repay with interest. They are well paired and well skilled in gladiatorial combats of this sort; it is "six of one and half a dozen of the other." Both are earnest, honest, obstinate, and self-convinced. If both are, as Mr. Johnson phrases it, "bent," neither is "broken;" and they are, perhaps, good for many a bout of wordy warfare yet.—[New York Times.

☞ The N. Y. Post of the 13th says: "Robert Bonner took the famous horse Dexter to Brooklyn for the first time this morning, and Mr. Beecher took a drive with Mr. Bonner through Prospect Park and down the Coney Island road, where Mr. Bonner urged Dexter to his best pace. Dexter appreciated his charge, for he acted as gently as a lamb, and delighted Mr. Beecher greatly. The affair naturally created some little sensation among our friends the Brooklynites, to whom these gentlemen are known by sight so generally."

SPRAGUE.

The Family Interests of Rhode Island Explained—A Bit of Autobiography—Details of the Battle of Bull Run—How a Family's Million Dollars Lost the Battle—General Burnside Denounced as a Coward.

[From the Globe Report of Senator Sprague's Great Speech on Thursday Last.]

NOT COME FOR IDLE DISPLAY.

I came into this chamber some time ago, from a deep sense of duty, to communicate to the Senate and to the country my reflections on the state of affairs and the great anxiety that was a second nature to me, that had become a part of my being. It is the policy and practice of the Supreme Court of the United States, notwithstanding there is now light on an old subject, to give to the new subject with new light the decision that it gave to the old subject with the old light.

I have not come before the Senate or the country for any idle display, or for any purpose of idle sensation. I certainly do not desire to be the object of the gaze of the people of the United States. I would have preferred to leave this country and to take myself far from the sight and far from the hearing of that which I believe to be its ruin, unless there is a reversal of the acts of this body. I am convinced of it because the facts themselves have impressed it upon me, and because the condition of the people of this country now presents to me an exact parallel to the condition of other peoples when they commenced their downfall.

EULOGIUM ON HIS OWN MODESTY.

The Senate of the United States may well have misunderstood me. It has always been my nature to hide myself from the public gaze. It was my boyish nature. If I was to be found in earlier times, it was easy to find me removed from the confusion and from the observation of all, devoted to my own reflection upon the subjects that were presented to me at the time. Such, sir, is my nature; and there must have been a strong power that could have forced me to the expression of my views and reflections, so contrary to the general sentiment of this body, so at variance with the party now carrying on the affairs of the country. Were I to consult my own convenience and pleasure alone, I would continue as I had done, silent and apparently inattentive to the business and affairs going on about me. But, sir, I could not do it. I could not resist the pressure that compelled me to speak that which I thought, that which I know, to be the truth, and that which, if not ultimately acted upon, would carry the country to ruin and servitude as certain as things went on.

* * * * * *

THE OWNERSHIP OF RHODE ISLAND.

There is in my State a great capital centered in one family, and that family has a newspaper organ, and that newspaper organ is controlled by my colleague. There are throughout the State those who receive or expect to receive stipends at the hands of that family, or whose business rests on its favors. They and their agents are in possession of most of the moneyed institutions of the State, and when they sneeze there is a great deal of sneezing from one end of the State to another. No man knows, unless he conducts a large business, how sensitive credit is in times of stringency in the money market. It is like the virtue of a woman, easy to be stabbed in secret. The slander gathers strength as it goes, and the character has suffered a blow from which it never recovers. But the cowardly attack, of course, indicates a cowardly nature.

A STRONG BACKHAND BLOW.

It will be remembered that I commented, a few days ago, on a paragraph which had recently appeared in my colleague's newspaper. I desire to say to the people of Rhode Island and the country that those who hold in their hands large masses of the capital of a community influence the course which all the capital of that community takes, no matter how situated. If the holders of such capital are moved by envy or hostility, they have it in their power to sacrifice those who, by the exercise of their own energies, are carrying on extensive operations. I ask the people of Rhode Island if it would please them to see the great interest I represent receive the stab I have described? But the effort to stab me has, at least, been made. The members of the great money family I have adverted to have taken recent occasion to say to those controlling capital heretofore employed by me, that "Sprague is very much extended;" "Sprague is investing in the South;" "Sprague is doing a very great business;" and all this with a shake of the head which shook the heads of all around, as much as to say that they did not know how it would come out. I struck back, direct at the hand which struck the blow, and which, after striking, wrote an account of it for my colleague's paper. I took occasion to state the reason for using the credit these vicious eyes called attention to.

A BUSINESS MAN TALKING BUSINESS.

It was that I was carrying large stocks at fifty to seventy-five per cent. less than others were doing. The effect of this was to keep the New England mills in operation. Suppose the market for these cloths was allowed to drift down to seven cents per yard, how long would the mills have been kept running with cotton at thirty-two cents per pound? And had the general market been met and lowered instead of held up, how long would those who used those goods at even so low a figure as eleven cents a yard be able to keep them in the general market? When they know that six hundred thousand pieces, in different forms but in one mass, of these cloths were held out of the market by the use of the credit sought to be damaged, what will they say? What was the satisfaction of those who—others than those I represent—when it was no longer possible to hold up the market, were driven by their necessities to accept less prices than the market price, when the whole volume of goods were sold following their action, held up by the means I have inflicted?

BLINDNESS OF YANKEE MANUFACTURERS.

When the New England manufacturers can see an inch before their eyes, they will see that the whole policy of those I represent has ever been to enable those about them to go on and profit in their business enterprises. I challenge the first instance to the contrary. Without this policy the labor employed in the various manufactories about us would have received far less reward than it did receive. Those I aim at long ago scented the idea that, when great credit or great capital is used to sustain or depress the market, the object is usually effected. I disparage these great concerns; but, sir, the inevitable tendency of things is to them. Let my people remember that not many years ago there were numerous small interests about me where there is not one now. All are consolidated, and these consolidations work serious injury to the independent character of the laboring people. Great interests must war on small ones in order to sustain themselves. It is the inevitable consequence of the imperfect character of our legislation and government. Riches find their way to the pockets of the rich, and deeper poverty comes to the homes of the poor. If I can help it, I will not live among a people who are paupers, and who bid fair to become slaves to these great institutions.

WAR FOR EQUAL COMPETITION.

This is my war. It is not a war upon them; but it is a war to give to the people equal facilities with these great establishments that the people may safely employ their energies in the same business, and, of course, as competitors with them, and as checks upon their power and supremacy.

I will not have a whole community subject to the bad condition of my stomach, or subject to all the ills humanity is heir to. What is that but an abnormal condition among the people? Am I warring against my own interests? Will a people, who are made poor by the operations of these powerful establishments among them, permit the inequality of great poverty for themselves; great riches in the hands of the few? Not unless they are slaves, sir. So far I am not at war with my own interests, as those about me without this statement of facts might be induced to believe. I have taken my position because I see further and clearer than the holders of the power I have indicated. They are like the stragglers, who, when the line is presented in full front to the enemy, are in greater danger than those who are receiving the full fire of the opposing forces. I have heard that there are more stragglers—those who fall out of line or who crowd together—killed than among the courageous and faithful who stand unswerved in correct alignment, receiving the fire of the enemy and doing good execution against them.

ATTACK ON THE GREAT FAMILY.

I proceed with my illustration. This great family came to me in 1857 and made this proposition: "Let us join our forces, prevent suspension of specie payment, break down those who are our rivals in business or otherwise, and buy up their property." At that time I had no debt whatever pressing upon me. But did I unite with them in carrying into effect this vicious and pernicious scheme? Sir, I did not. I repudiated and spurned the proposal as I now do the proposition to continue the present state of our affairs, which is really to my temporary advantage.

But what, I ask the people of Rhode Island, was the character of the enterprise of this great family? Have they not, from the beginning of their history, sent out of the State all the capital upon which they could lay their hands? When shamed into the fashion of employing some of their immense resources in the business of the people about them, did they not set an example, in the extravagance of their buildings, which others of less ability were induced to follow, almost or altogether to their ruin? And have they not conducted their business in such an ignorant and unskillful manner as to cause injury to nearly every one engaged in business near them? Such, at least, sir, is my experience, for I have enterprises in the poisonous atmosphere they create. The people must know that they are directly injured by those who are ignorant and unskillful in the management of their own affairs. Their interests are the people's interests, and the sooner those who are the custodians of them come to this belief the better for all.

So much for business. I proceed still further with my illustration.

THE FAMILY AND BROWN UNIVERSITY.

The great family I have mentioned are influential in the management of our college, the venerable Brown University. This institution has nothing in sympathy with the people of Rhode Island. Do the people know that it is because the business office of the great power managed it out of the State? Do they know that they drove from the office of president the intellectual Sears who would not submit to the vicious power that would either rule or ruin? Do they know that the Western lands given to the State for an agricultural college, and given to the university through my action—worth now more than a million dollars, if the Senator from Kansas, Mr. Pomeroy, be a good witness—were sold for $50,000, and bought by an agent of the college, who aided in procuring funds for the college, and who is the "right bower" of the power I have described? And, in short, do the people know that the feud this power has engendered keeps the college in turmoil and confusion, a disgrace to the noble work it was intended it should perform? Are such great establishments any especial advantage to the community in an educational point of view?

Mind, Mr. President, I use this as an example to illustrate just how the people of this country are controlled and driven to their ruin. The instance is only one of many, but perhaps an aggravated case which the imperfections of our institutions give existence to; like that I referred to the other day of ten per cent. a month.

In a religious view it will be my duty hereafter to refer to them. In politics, after a simple statement concerning the Dorr war, I shall confine myself to my personal experience. I speak, sir, of the public action and the public results of their action. I shall await the action of their instrument before coming to a nearer inspection of that which is private. I say, then, that the great Dorr war, which decided a national election, was brought on the people of the State by their management, and ended under their election.

SPRAGUE'S OVATION IN 1860.

Now, as to my own knowledge touching their political action. Like the inquisition, they work in the dark. The people do not yet know they have been led about by the nose by their influence. I will tell them.

It is known that I arrived from Europe in the winter of 1860; that I received an ovation never theretofore given to a private citizen; that at that time what was called the Radical wing of the Republican party had nominated their candidate. The candidate was not the tool of the great family. At once there was an uproar, and opposition was organized. I was tempted with a proposition to put me in nomination. I refused, as I had previously pledged myself that I would not enter politics. I was young; I had no political knowledge, and no knowledge of the real work at hand. I was told that it was of national importance that the Radical element should be suppressed. I refused for a week, but finally consented. The Republican party was defeated, and lost power for three years. When I had placed myself in the breach, the great power, with characteristic cowardice, held aloof. This power was that which, in this way, gave the staggering blows that broke up the party in Rhode Island, and made the struggle to elect Lincoln far greater than it would otherwise have been, for the leaders of the party thought there was a change of opinion among the people, and that such might be the case throughout the country. There was not an atom of principle in their work; there was a greed for power only.

I ask the people of Rhode Island and of the country if such unscrupulous powers growing up among them are safe to their liberties? I answer a thousand times, no.

SPRAGUE AND ON TO RICHMOND.

I was fated. But did I surrender to further temptation? Let my subsequent action show. I saw the impending war. When it came I went into the armories and among the people and organized twelve hundred men with new officers. But in the regiment the great power exhibited itself. And now comes a most interesting phase of the war. History by my silence shall never be led astray. In this regiment, then, I found the power. It came to Washington. I urged immediate action; I constantly urged a movement on Richmond before the Confederates concentrated there. The movement would have been successful, as all said. The strongest opposition came from the rich men in the regiment. These rich men were the power I am criticising. Remember, there is nothing so cowardly as five hundred thousand dollars—except a million. And remember, it was heralded all over the country, gratified at the unusual spectacle of rich men willing to expose their lives for their country. I posted one of them to guard the revolutionary flag from an excited officer. Did he stand fire? Sir, he ran away at the first attack upon him—like a coward, deserted his post. He threatened dire vengeance when both himself and the officer returned to private life; but I never heard that there was any account presented or enforced.

THE REBELLION—SPRAGUE AS A SOLDIER.

Well, we did not move. We remained feted, flattered, and covered all over with admiration. However, I went home to organize a new regiment for the three years' service. Prior to its coming, the regiment moved with the other forces on Harper's Ferry. I hastened from the State and joined them. The movement resulted in nothing; it was too slow. We moved in fear. Sir, fear prevailed in my regiment. Finally we moved to attack the enemy at Manassas. We were at Centerville. The Secretary of War came up. We were brigaded with other regiments; the Secretary of War admired the command. The commanding general relied on us more than upon double the same force in the army.

But what was the rumor that came to me? What! the regiment refused to move; their time was out. What was the influence exercised here? Sir, it was the million of dollars. Their lives were precious; the lives of the three years' men were not precious. They were poor mechanics; they were only fit to die; but the million dollars would seek safety in a miserable subterfuge. The Secretary of War came to me; The General commanding the army came to me. "What do we hear? Rhode Island refuses to move. There are ten thousand men awaiting the action of your regiment. We will be forced in disgrace to return." I sent for the Colonel; he said the rumor was true. What was my answer to him? "Go back to your command; say to the insurgents—the million dollars—that the country has exalted them to the skies, with its praises; that Rhode Island expects them to fight," and with some emphatic words not now necessary to repeat, that "they should fight or I would disgrace them to the State and the country." This quelled the disturbance.

I was at the defeat of Blackburn's ford; I was in front of the enemy with the only reconnoissance of line that was made; I was the only man from my State who was in that dangerous service; I wanted to feel the enemy; I wanted myself to see him. I did see him for a whole day, with but one hundred cavalry, nearer than the million dollars ever came.

GOVERNOR SPRAGUE AND BULL RUN.

But anon the forces moved. We were the light division; we were to march in the rear of the line; we were the flanking force, and in the most danger, because we were considered the most reliable. The three years' men acted part as skirmishes, part as reserve. The artillery came next; then came the first regiment with its million dollars in high command, and following the other regiments of the brigade. We crossed Cub run; we felt the enemy; we came upon him, posted not forty paces from us. The gallant Slocum formed line on the left of the road with great intrepidity, under fire. The raw levies stood firm as veterans, delivered their fire with precision, and the battle went on. We had no time to look behind.

I took special charge of the battery. The men, detached and separated, were a little confused; some stood firm. Horses were struck down; men laid down and died; for ten minutes I supplied the gun with cartridges and ammunition to give confidence to the line. I kept my horse during the fight; the bullets scratched me and made holes in my blouse.

The brave Ballou came to me. With a harsh expression I ordered him back to his regiment. "Where is Slocum?" "Dead." "Where are so and so?" naming a dozen officers. "Dead." "Go back and keep your men to their work; see that they work together." Ballou said: "I come to get assistance; the enemy are flanking us." "Where are the million dollars?" They cannot be found. Nobody was there, and they are going it alone, and for forty minutes stood without assistance. Where were our companions? Echo answers—where? Here are the mechanics who are good enough to be shot and nothing more.

We directed an organized force on our left; we turned our artillery in that direction; we looked for the million dollars. Did it come? Yes; the commander in fright and alarm finally brought them from their security in the woods. How did they come? Sir, they came like a flock of sheep. They formed in line like a flock of sheep; they fired in the air. One of the representatives of the million dollars skulked, and his officer disgraced him with a blow of his sword. His reply was that when he got the officer in civil life he would settle the account. But that was the last of it.

GENERAL BURNSIDE A DESERTER.

Where was he who was placed in high command over this devoted and splendid body of men, whose equal had never before been brought together? for remember it was the vicious influence of only one or two men who were here. Where was he, I say? He had left, had deserted them. He sought safety in safe places. He was not there. The men well remember when I rode in front of them, struck down their muskets to a level with the enemy, and how they received me—the only officer they had whom they could see; and I shall never forget the sensation which I felt in the blast of the enthusiasm with which these twelve hundred men received me. We were ripe then for a charge. I led. Sir, my horse was then shot. I took off his saddle in front of the line, and the men, without order, and without energetic pushing, fell back. The enemy continued his fire. I saw the commander of the brigade; I inquired of him, "Where are the officers?" His face was covered with tears. His million dollars should not be sacrificed. With three thousand men unemployed he harassed McDowell for three hundred to his support. They came and cleared the field, and the million dollars was saved.

The regiment was led away, but the artillery remained, and I with it. I inspected the field. I received the full blast of Johnson's reinforcement, not twenty paces off; I saw the men scattered; they were not held to the line.

I returned to the hidden regiments and advised immediate organization to guard the rear; they should be the rear guard and hold the post of danger. Did they stand a moment? Sir, the million dollars, had they been in front, where they belonged—four thousand of whom had suffered nothing—would, if pushed, have carried the day. The army knew it. The general commanding knew it, and has so said. I knew it.

A BATTLE LOST, A MILLION SAVED.

Now for the rear guard. Did they stand? No, sir. The first scattering men that came along scattered them. I made further efforts to organize a guard from among the men coming in. I succeeded for a time, but the haste of the million dollars going to the rear left the space too great, and we dissolved. I gave it up in despair. I joined the million dollars. News came that the enemy was pursuing. With blanched face I was begged by the commander, who was stupefied by the million dollars, to go to the rear and surrender the troops, as he would not have them cut up. Twice, sir, was I thus solicited. Did I spurn with contempt or not the miserable and cowardly proposition? Sir, we were disgraced.

We moved to our camp at Centreville. I was exhausted with the work of the day, for my bodily strength was not great. I sent to the conference of Generals, the commander of the million dollars, but who, it will be observed, was the real power directing affairs, with the injunction that we stay there; that we fortify our position there; that we should not go back, like sheep, to Washington; that we should not be further disgraced. Sir, what was their action? I went to sleep; and about two o'clock the stillness awoke me. All had fled; had been gone for hours. I saddled my horse, jumed the fences, and reported to Lincoln, and begged him to send forward new troops, which he had, to stop the disorder. My petition was of no avail.

The million was asked to wait a week. The enemy were coming on. Sir, why not stop in a place of security? Certainly no one would now refuse. A rat will fight in a corner; a coward will sometimes be worked up to a frenzy. Sir, the million dollars would not stay. The very next train put distance between them and their fancied pursuers. Thus the mechanics were sacrificed. They would not have been had the enemy not found all his forces operating on a short line.

One hundred men paid the penalty. They were poor men, however. The battle was lost beyond a peradventure by the influences that kept the forces in the rear. As splendid a body of men as ever shouldered a musket, other than the million dollars, were disgraced. A nation was paled and discouraged; a State hung its head, and only in its mechanics, in the infantry and artillery, had she a decent place in history.

Sir, it was the influence of the million dollars that struck at me.

They went home; paid *claqueurs* were ready, and an ovation followed. The feelings the *claqueurs* gave rise to embarrassed me when I was in the field. A spirit of disorder and disunion was engendered in every regiment the State sent to the front. One was hardly formed before the counter-influence was at work. Is this the kind of direction for a brave people? Is this the sort of influence that it desirable the American people should build up? I say no; a thousand times no.

THE REWARD OF COWARDICE.

How did the country and my colleague and this Senate reward that action? By a commission as brevet brigadier general!

Besides this, be it understood, that there was a solemn oath taken by the million dollars to bare the breast to the bullets of the enemy, and I had taken no such oath. I was but an actor without commission or authority, but did act as I have related.

Did not the power, in subsequent political action, send a man to Congress who has covered the business interests of the State with disgrace?

It is influences of this kind, now at work in every community throughout the country in a greater or less degree, that I propose to reduce to a position where they will cease to rule.

Mr. Anthony—Will my colleague allow me to ask him to whom he refers?

The Vice-President—Does the Senator from Rhode Island yield to his colleague?

WILL NOT YIELD TO ANTHONY.

Mr. Sprague—No. sir; my colleague says it is painful to him. To me there is no pain when gathering instruction from the past for the guidance of the present. He may say that one of the representatives of the power lost his life. True, sir, the million dollars mistook the character of the man on whose staff he was, and placed a member of the family there who fell with his [illegible] chief. It made some atonement, but wh[illegible] are the one hundred men dead? H[illegible] a nation humbl[illegible] atone for a battle lost, a [illegible] twelve hundred men for life cut off [illegible] from the enjoyment of believing [illegible] their efforts, if properly and courageously directed, would have saved a nation from humiliation, a State from disgrace, and themselves from bitterness. One life does not always repay for a work of this kind. The life must be a great one. We have heard of such a one, but it does not belong to this account. We gather this moral from this chapter in history; that a people under such control and direction become cowards and slaves; and gather this, also: that under any other government on the face of the globe death would have been the penalty, not the highest honor of the State.

Mr. President, I will not burden the Senate describing similar influences that worked disaster to the Army of the Potomac. I will forego that for the present. But I am cautioned to exercise policy; that the adversary must be approached in parallel and zigzag lines. Are the people forced into such danger that they cannot approach but under cover of the institutions built by their consent and sanctioned by their labors.

Following out the illustrations of the influences I have described as at work in Rhode Island, let me ask the people of my State how they like the increasing growth of these two great houses—my own and that of the great family I have mentioned. Suppose they now at war, suppose they were to join hands, what independence would there be among a people so largely composed of the manufacturing class? Let us understand the whole case.

SHOCKING SUICIDES.

Disappointed Love and Intemperance the Inducing Causes—The Letters of the Deceased Explaining His Act.

[From the N. Y. Times, 13.]

One of the most singular of the late suicides occurred yesterday in the boarding-house on the fourth floor of the building No. 1 College-place. The victim in this case was one Daniel A. Dickenson, aged 28 years, and a clerk by occupation.

He had been boarding at the house of Mrs. Moore, No. 1 College-place, for the past eight months, and during all that time nothing unusual in his demeanor was remarked until about two weeks ago. He was generally regular in his habits, was constant in his attention to business and buoyant in spirits until about the time mentioned, when a slight change in his conduct was noticeable, and he became irregular, despondent and to some extent intemperate. Yesterday about noon he returned to the house, and taking his key passed into his bedroom, which is No. 10, and joins upon the sitting-room. A few minutes after he entered the room, Mrs. Moore, who was in the hall immediately outside, heard a noise that sounded like the report of a pistol, and a moment after thought she detected the smell of gunpowder. She tried the door, but finding it locked did nothing more than remark upon the singularity of the noise and odor. When some of the boarders returned at 6 o'clock in the evening and the occurrence of mid-day was mentioned, it was then determined that the room should be entered. An officer of the Third Precinct being called in from the street, the door was forced open, and the full extent of the tragedy that had occurred six hours before was then first discovered.

There was little of the appalling that greeted the intruders into the small, cramped room. Dickenson lay fully dressed upon the bed, upon his right side, with his eyes closed, and at a first glance would have been supposed to be fast asleep. The only sign of a violent death was a Colt's revolver lying upon the bed, partly within the grasp of the right hand, and a little blood that had oozed from the left ear. Under the body, however, was found a pool of blood that had soaked through beds and bedding and had trickled upon the floor beneath. It was evidently a death by suicide, and Captain Ullman, of the Third Precinct, being informed of the affair, at once notified the Central Police office, and, it being after business hours, went personally in search of a Coroner. He was so far successful that at 9 o'clock Coroner Keenan arrived at the house and took charge of the remains.

An external examination of the body by the Coroner showed that the deceased, having stretched himself upon the bed, had rested the muzzle of the heavy pistol upon his right temple, and, then pulling the trigger, had died almost instantly. The forehead was singed and burned with the powder, and the instantaneousness of the death was shown by the fact that the body had not been disarranged. The first effort of the Coroner was to find decisive evidence of the cause of suicide, and such effort was never more amply rewarded. Dickenson had not died until he had written several notes announcing his intention of taking his life, and giving in a rambling, incoherent way the causes that were impelling him to the rash act. These notes only told the old, old story of intemperance, following hard upon disappointed love, and the two combined prostrating physical and mental strength. The more important and coherent of these notes is as follows:

I have no malice against any one excepting Hodges, but he is a rascal and not fit to be recognized as a white man anywhere. He is a villain, and I affirm it with my last breath. He has a nice wife—poor Helen! I am sorry for her. Hope she wont live long.

In re Allie—For God's sake don't allow him to touch liquor of any kind. My dying love to Florence Minerva—I love her next to my dear Sallie.

Now about my body. I would like to have it buried on the old island where I experienced the only happy days I ever knew. My dear father will, I am sure, take pleasure in fixing my grave all right. Now about my last account: It will bal., adding Ex. acc't. Bunting (I think) $6; Coe $2; my own ticket anyway; I was always honest. Good-bye to all; this life is of no account anyhow, and I am glad that I am going away. Good for Dan; hurrah for him; send him this, but don't let mother see it, as it would make her feel badly. Particularly remember Marcia Maltby.

Lida Reed Rogers also loved me. Please send her notice of my death. She lives in Clyde or Albany. *In re Rus*—He is a good boy—but, yours truly, D. H. DICKENSON.

Please send papers as directed. Army and Navy Journal to Sally, and Health and Home to Caroline.

I have a watch and chain at "Simpson's," No. 25 Chatham street, entered in the name of "John Locke, No. 31 Bond street," for which I have received $8. The watch and chain will please be given to Dan. You will find ticket in my right-hand upper vest pocket. For God's sake don't allow Allie ever to touch a drop of anything intoxicating. A long good-bye. D. H. D.

The following is an extract from a long and somewhat incoherent letter addressed to "My Dear Uncle Dick, No. 49 Murray street:"

* * * * * I feel that I have been a disgrace to you and to mankind generally. I wish you would give my Marcia Maltby box back to her. She was the only woman I ever loved, and my first drunk was when I learned that she was married. Poor sick Sallie I shall soon meet (if there is life hereafter). My poor mother may mourn for me, but she did not treat me right when I was home and without money. She constantly told me that I was living on charity. God bless her any way. God knows I don't "lay up" anything.

Upon a sheet of paper lying on the table were some lines in a cramped and scarcely legible handwriting, totally unlike the clear chirography of the other letters, which were deciphered to read as follows:

The last words I wrote are God bless my poor mother. Will also please remember Marcia Maltby. I want to die. Marcia Maltby.

From other papers found in the room it was evident that the deceased had been a Lieutenant in the Eighth New York Cavalry during the war, and had latterly been engaged as a clerk in a mercantile house.

Coroner Keenan took formal possession of the remains, and will hold an inquest this morning.

AN UNHAPPY HUSBAND HANGS HIMSELF.

Coroner Keenan was notified yesterday morning of the death of John Ahlboch a German, who had committed suicide by hanging himself in his apartment, on the top floor of the premises No. 32 Willet street. When Dr. Wooster Beach arrived he found that the unfortunate man had not only hung himself to a nail in the wall, but had stuffed an old handkerchief into his mouth, in order to more effectually produce strangulation. His feet barely cleared the floor, and death must have resulted in a very painful manner. The remains were quite cold and stiff when discovered, life having evidently been extinct for some hours. From the statements of those residing in the tenement house, it appears that the deceased and his wife had lived unhappily together, and that a grown-up son of Ahlboch took part in the quarrel, and beat his father with the butt of a pistol in a terrible and brutal manner, the effects of which confined him to his bed in the hospital for several weeks. During his absence the mother and son removed the greater part of the household goods to No. 44 Avenue A, where they took up their residence. When Ahlboch emerged from the hospital he had his son arrested for assault, though the case has never been tried. These combined troubles so worried the deceased that he sought refuge in the death of a suicide. Dr. Beach had the body cut down, and an inquest will be held to-day.

SPIRIT PHOTOGRAPHS.

The Mayor's Marshal After Two Photographers—Their Arraignment at the Tombs.

[From the New York Herald, 13th.]

A case rather out of the stereotype track of police court cases came up yesterday afternoon, before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs. Wm. W. Mumler and W. H. Silver, alleged spirit photographers, at No. 630 Broadway, were arrested on a charge of perpetrating a gross deception and swindle upon the public. The preliminaries of the arrest are best told in the affidavits made against the accused. Being unusual samples of wonderful diffuseness in the matter of words we give below only their substance, but omitting no material facts.

The first affidavit is that of Marshal Joseph H. Tooker, of the Mayor's office. He states that upon complaint of Mr. P. V. Hickey that a gross imposition was being practised at the place named above, and money obtained under the pretence of giving spirit photographs, he proceeded to investigate the matter. On the 16th of last March he went to the photograph gallery referred to and inquired for Mr. Silver, the alleged proprietor. A gentleman giving this as his name announced himself. The Marshal stated that "he was sceptical as to believing that the likenesses of deceased persons could be produced by photographic process on cards with living subjects." He asked "if it was possible such likenesses could be produced?" Mr. Silver said that "Mr. Mumler, an operator and medium up stairs (a part of the premises of this said Silver), actually produced such likenesses by spiritual means." Upon this statement [illegible] and being further told that he could have [illegible] such a picture taken for ten dollars [illegible] it being stated in connection with th[illegible] price given that "money was no obj[illegible] but that the price was so fixed because the spirit did not like a throng and that to exclude the vulgar multitude the price was fixed at so high a rate," and Silver also reciting a multitude of instances of their being taken and the high value placed on them, the Marshal arranged to have his picture taken. He specified that he wanted taken with his photograph the spirit likeness of his deceased father-in-law. This could not be promised, but "that of the person nearest in sympathy with the deponent at the time of taking the picture." The Marshal wanted to know if a spirit likeness would be guaranteed. Mr. Silver said there was sometimes a failure, but "deponent looked like a person who would be successful in the operation. First a deposit of five dollars was demanded, but this was finally reduced to two dollars. Meantime a lady, who had been moving mysteriously about, the moment the money was paid left the room and went up stairs. Pretty soon he was shown up stairs, having been told that this lady was a spirit medium and wife of the spirit photographer, Mumler. This Mr. Mumler stated "that he produced spirit likenesses and that no other person could take such wonderful pictures, and that he (Mumler) challenged the sceptical world to produce similar miraculous productions." The conversation was kept up for some time. The Marshal was asked if he understood the photographic art, and, on answering that he did not, he was taken into a dark room, where Mr. Mumler pretended to demonstrate to deponent the truthfulness of his asserted wonderful power to produce spirit pictures. At length the picture was taken—a fair picture of himself and also on it a "faint outline of a man's face." Mr. Tooker, who, by-the-way, had given the name of Benedict, was asked if he recognized the likeness. Mr. Tooker failed to recognize the face. Mr. Mumler "directed him to think of the matter seriously and he would come to recognize the face as that of some relative or friend." Mr. Mumler enlarged upon this point of recognition. They had "produced surprising effects." "Ladies had painted," &c. Mr. Tooker was to call the next day, paid the balance of the ten dollars, and received his pictures, with the unknown gentleman faintly visible in the background. He took a dozen pictures, such as would ordinarily cost three dollars, and had a bill made out for them, the specification of charge being "To one dozen spirit photographs, ten dollars." The remainder of the affidavit, altogether covering eleven closely written pages of foolscap, contained a detailed statement of Mr. Tooker's visits to the photographic gallery of Mr. Rockwood, No. 839 Broadway, and having a precisely similar photograph taken which was not the result of any spiritual or supernatural agency, and so distinctly avowed. Having therefore satisfied himself that these pretended spirit photographs are only "the result of ordinary scientific and chemical means," he charges Wm. H. Mumler and Mr. W. Silver, alias William Gray, with having by false pretence defrauded and cheated him out of the sum of ten dollars lawful money of the United States.

P. V. Hickey, in an affidavit covering seven pages, recites the details of his investigations in the case. His attention was first called to the matter at a meeting of the scientific branch of the American Institute. He accordingly repaired to Mr. Mumler's place, No. 630 Broadway. He met there several ladies and gentlemen, some of whom showed likenesses they had had taken with pretended spirit likenesses on the same. Some would not part with these likenesses for $1,000. An elderly man was particularly zealous on the subject. He did not have his picture taken. The parties became suspicious of him. He stated further that he had been informed prior to his visit that Mumler had practised similar deceptions in Boston until he could no longer remain there. He felt it his duty to expose the affair, and, therefore, called on Mayor Hall, who referred him to Marshal Tooker. He charges Mumler with "obtaining money by false pretence or by trick and device," and asks that he be dealt with according to law.

Oscar G. Mason, in his affidavit, states that he is secretary of the photographical section of the American Institute, and for twenty years has been theoretically and practically connected with the photographic business. He had examined the photographic likenesses of Mr. Tooker with the alleged spirit face on them. Such pictures, he stated, could be produced by several processes in use by the profession. He pronounces these pretended spirit photographs as impositions, and gives it as "his opinion that such evil and wicked disposed persons should be dealt with as by law provided."

Mr. Charles B. Boyle, a practical photographer, confirms the allegations of Mr. Mason.

"What have you got to say to these charges?" inquired Judge Dowling of the prisoners, after the reading of the affidavits.

"I have nothing to say now," answered Mr. Mumler

"Do you pretend to say," pursued the Judge, "that you take spirit photographs by supernatural means?"

"Have no answer to make to this question, either," replied Mr. Mumler. "I demand an examination."

"How about Mr. Silver?" interrogated the magistrate.

"I have nothing to do with the establishment," spoke up the gentleman alluded to.

"That's so," interrupted Mr. Mumler, "I bought him out on the 9th of March."

"That's not the Mr. Silver I saw at No. 630 Broadway and referred to in my affidavit," observed Marshal Tooker.

"You had better find that stray piece of silver," observed the Judge, "and the quicker the better. This is probably a counterfeit."

It was finally arranged to hold Mr. Mumler in $800 bail to appear for examination on Friday. Mr. Silver was released on his own recognizance to appear at the time stated.

ROSS.

His Infernal Speech Delivered in the White House.

[From the Chicago Times.]

It appears that Senator Pomeroy and Representative Clarke have made most of the Kansas appointments, and that Senator Ross became very indignant thereat. On Monday he made his way to the White House, and protested against the appointment of one Babcock for Surveyor General of Kansas. Grant told him it was useless to talk about it, as his mind was already made up on the Surveyorship. Ross continued protesting, and Grant repeated: "I tell you my mind is made up; I don't want to hear any more." Ross replied: "Go to hell." Whereupon Ulysses Simpson Grant told him to get out of the house, and never come into it again.

It is not proper under any circumstances to tell any man to go to hell, if Professor Finney's idea that an ever-increasing capacity to endure torture, accompanied by an ever-increasing infliction of it, constitutes that institution, be correct. If Beecher, who has discarded the Puritan hell, and substituted therefor one in which a disembodied spirit may be comparatively comfortable, be right, it is proper, under circumstances of great provocation, to tell a man to go to hell. It is even right to send him there, as the penal codes of most of the States will testify.

It does not appear that, in the interview between Senator Ross and President Grant, the latter gave provocation sufficient to justify the Senator in giving him such unfriendly advice. It was not the fact that Grant had his mind made up, but the manner of the make-up, which provoked the Senator. Probably Pomeroy and Clarke had obtained more than their share of appointments. It may even be that some bad men had been appointed, and that the patriotism of Ross was stirred thereat; but for such reasons he ought not to have told President Grant to go to hell.

Peradventure Ross, yearning after the public welfare, expatiated on the injury it would sustain in the appointment of Babcock, and became angry because Grant would not unmake his mind in deference to the good of the country. Even this would not justify Senator Ross in telling President Grant to go to hell.

It may be that Ross, mindful of Pomeroy's offer to sell four Senators during the impeachment trial, dreaded his influence upon Grant and its effect upon official purity, and that the Senator became righteously alarmed and angry because the President would not withdraw from that influence; but this did not excuse Senator Ross in telling President Grant to go to hell.

When Senator Ross, of Kansas, told President Grant, the other day, to "Go to hell," Mr. Grant appears to have regarded the words in the light of an insult to his presidential dignity.

But an insult may be much more forcibly expressed by acts than by words. And when Mr. Grant tendered the appointment of Minister to Hayti to the Ethiopian, Fred. Douglass, he put upon that sable personage a vastly more gross and palpable insult than was implied by the more forcible than polite language of Senator Ross.

Hayti is a sovereignty of negroes—the only unadulterated negro sovereignty out of Africa. What! Fred. Douglass a minister at a negro court! Fred. Douglass, who refuses to associate with persons of his own race, shuns the "negro gallery" in the Federal capitol, and turns up his molasses-colored nose in disgust when he meets a "colored 'gemman'" on the pavement! Tender to this American citizen the portfolio of a minister resident among a parcel of niggers!

It was fortunate for Mr. Grant that he was President, and that the nigger Douglass has a respect for Presidential cloth. Under other circumstances, so gross an insult to the Rochester darkey would have met with the violent resentment that it deserved. The Ethiopian politician would not have sated his revenge with telling Mr. Grant to "go to hell," but would probably have sent him there.

The telling of General Grant by Mr. Ross to go to h—l seems, at first view, profane and insulting. But Mr. Ross is from the scholarly State of Kansas, and he probably is familiar with a journey once made by Ulysses, the antetype of the present Ulysses. That Ulysses went to h—l in order to learn of his fortunes and his future from the lips of a noted prophet who, from choice or necessity, had taken up his residence in the Plutonian regions.

All that was meant by the classic Ross was that the modern Ulysses should follow the example of the ancient Ulysses, and go to a place where he could discover what will be his future. Had Grant not kicked him out before he had time to explain, Mr. Ross would have made his meaning plain. As it is, he will be obliged, save in the cases of men of classic learning and charitable tendencies, to rest under the imputation of having been both insolent and profane.

A good many people will agree with Mr. Ross that Ulysses ought to go to h—l, and learn from prophetic lips what his subserviency to Congress and the appointment of his relatives to all the fat offices will load him to.

JAY.

Our New Minister to Austria.

John Jay is of Huguenot descent, his ancestors having come to America after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. In the political history of America, probably no family occupies a more prominent position, or enjoys the reputation of such a useful career, as that of Mr. Jay. His grandfather, John Jay, held the post of President of the First Congress, and that of Minister respectively to Spain and England. He was also one of the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty of peace. His son, Judge William, the father of the present John Jay, married a sister of the late Professor McVickar, and was one of the earliest and most prominent leaders of the constitutional anti-slavery movement. John Jay, our new Austrian Minister, was born in 1817, and graduated at Columbia College in 1836. After a course of study of the law with the late Daniel Lord, during which Attorney General W. M. Evarts was among his fellow-students, he was admitted to the bar in 1838. He continued in active pursuit of this profession until the death of his father, after which event he removed to the family estate at Bedford. Among the more noted cases in which Mr. Jay was professionally engaged were the Marie Field will case; the case of Williamson against Field, argued by him before the Supreme Court of the United States, with Daniel Webster as the leading opposing counsel; there Kirk, one of the earliest slave case in New York, which created at the time profound excitement; in re Da Costa, two Brazilian slaves, who, pending the hearing, escaped from the Eldridge street prison; the celebrated Lemmon trial, on the original hearing before Mr. Justice Paine, where eight Virginia slaves, brought to New York en route to Texas, were declared free, and dispatched to Elgin, in Canada, to a farm there prepared for them. In re Bret, which litigation was made the basis of an appeal in the United States Senate for additional legislation in behalf of slavery. Mr. Jay became a manager of the New York Young Men's Anti Slavery Society in 1834, and from that time until the abolition of slavery by the passage of the constitutional amendment—of which he made a report to the Union League Club in 1863—he was an active supporter in the cause. In the Episcopal Convention of the diocese of New York he carried the admission of the Colored Church of St. Philips after a vigorous struggle extending over a period of nine years. He twice presided over the New York State Convention of the Free Soil party, and we believe in 1859 was their candidate for Attorney General. Mr. Jay has twice visited Europe—the first time in 1848, on which occasion he passed some months in England, where he was cordially received by a large and influential circle; and again in 1865 and 1866, when he presided at a Thanksgiving dinner at the Grand Hotel, Paris—the first reunion of Americans subsequent to the war. The speeches there delivered were reported in full by the London Times, and widely commented on by the European press. He also presided at a breakfast given in Naples on the 22d of February, in celebration of Washington's birthday.

It was during this tour that Mr. Jay was elected President of the Union League Club of New York, an office to which he has three distinct times been re-elected with marked unanimity. The services of the club during the war are now an important item in history, and its influence in the late Presidential campaign, as well as since, in discovering the frauds by which Mr. Griswold was defeated, are familiar to the country. Throughout the war Mr. Jay was an active member of the Union League Club, frequently advising with Mr. Lincoln and his cabinet. Mr. Jay married, in 1837, the daughter of Mr. Hickson W. Field, now residing in Rome, the oldest surviving member of the Chamber of Commerce. His son, Col. William Jay, served throughout the war, chiefly upon the staff of Gen. Meade. Three of his daughters are married respectively to Mr. Henry G. Chapman, Major Wm. H. Schieffelin, and E. Randolph Robinson, Esq., of the New York bar. Apart from his professional and public career, Mr. Jay has succeeded in earning for himself a far-famed renown, and has nobly maintained the traditional reputation of his distinguished family by the publication of numerous literary productions, which have more particularly been devoted to the discussion of questions of public interest.

GOLD FOR COTTON.

The New Southern Cry.

[From the Mobile Register.]

Cotton is gold. It is gold just as truly as if it were dug directly out of a California placer or quartz mine. Why? Because, in the last resort, gold pays for it. Then, why should the planter, who digs it out of the fat alluvium of the river and creek bottoms, or the free soil of the oak and hickory uplands, take the intermediary greenback for his lawful and legitimate "diggings?" To-night the Board of Trade takes up this great question. We stake our reputation on the suggestion that our energetic board never had a more vital and fruitful question before it. Let it rub this veritable Alladin's lamp and summon the genii of a new dispensation to pour its blessings upon this radically-cursed land.

To us it appears that this proposition has but one side. The question is, why should we of the South, in a spirit of misplaced generosity, volunteer to take a chance in the bad lottery of the Federal paper system? We need not do it. There is no call of honor, friendship, or magnanimous sympathy to take any such risk. The Federal debt, in one sense, is no funeral of ours. Neither are its baked meats nor its probable collapse affairs of ours. There rushes along the current! Why throw ourselves in it, when on each side are sound financial banks on which we may plant ourselves and watch the onward tumble to the verge of the precipice. Take your gold, and let the Federal maelstrom "rip"—rip as it will with sharpers and "rings" in the Capitol, and imbecility in the White House and Cabinet. Let the Southern planter and merchant keep out of this muddle, and plant himself upon the solid metal which the experienced wisdom of ages has settled upon as the true immovable yard-stick of property values.

☞ It is rumored that Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker, after several applications, has received an answer from President Grant that she might have an interview with him whenever she will appear in a dress becoming her sex.

"Poor Carlotta" goes to the Pyrenees this summer.

LADIES, ATTENTION!

I wish to inform the Ladies, Dress-makers, and the public in general that I have the largest and best-selected assortment of

Dress Trimmings

in the city, consisting of Fringes, Buttons, Gimps, &c. ... I am the only manufacturer in this city of Fringes, Buttons, Cords and Tassels. All orders receive prompt attention. My motto is "Small profits and quick sales."

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144 Market Street.

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1869.

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THE DAILY.

One Year ... Six months ... Three months ... One month ...
To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $12 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, three cents per copy.

THE WEEKLY.

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PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

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SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The farmers of Logan county have resolved to organize a farmers' club.

Paducah has the gravel roads on the brain.

Bourbon county has produced a tailless calf.

A half-witted negro fell into the river at Paducah on Sunday and was drowned.

S. Allen, Esq., an old and respected citizen of Bracken county, died on Sunday last.

Next Monday is horse-show day at Georgetown.

Fully seventeen indictments were returned by the grand jury of Henry county, at its recent session.

Judge Smedley, a prominent citizen of Paducah, died suddenly on Sunday night of apoplexy.

Millersburg has fifty Good Templars, Paris has 100, and yet the saloon keepers are unable to detect any falling off in their business.

January Forsythe, an ex-Bourbon and ex-Louisvillian, is flourishing as livery and sale stable keeper and auctioneer in St. Louis.

The April term of the Bourbon Circuit Court commences next Monday. There are one hundred and seventy-nine new cases on the docket.

Mr. Jas. W. Laytham, of Bourbon county, last year raised a Berkshire boar which weighed 800 pounds when four and a half months old.

The Apostolic Times is the title of a handsome religious weekly just started at Lexington. It is devoted to the interests of the Christian denomination, and is edited by Elders M. E. Lard, R. Graham, W. H. Hopson, L. B. Wilkes, and J. W. McGarvey. Success to it.

A correspondent at Burksville informs us that for the past four or five months depredations have been committed upon the mails between Burksville and Louisville, via Columbia and Lebanon, and that so far all efforts to detect the guilty parties have failed.

With the exception of Jefferson county, the county exhibiting the largest number of suits brought in 1868 is Daviess. Jefferson exhibits 2,469; Daviess, 812; Kenton, 820; Fayette, 685; Christian, 671; Bourbon, 613; Mason, 578; Lincoln, 533; Owen, 519; Henderson, 512; Warren, 511.

Hon. Harrison Thompson, of Clark, whose term of service as Senator from the Twenty-eighth District closed with the last session of the General Assembly, has declined to be a candidate for re-election. Among those whose names are mentioned as his probable successor are Richard Reid, Esq., of Montgomery; Hon. J. D. Young and Hon. George Hamilton, of Bath.

Rob't Whitten, of Scott county, was eighty-nine years of age on the 12th of this month. He has living of children, grand children, great grand children and great great grand children 210. P. H. Whitten, his oldest son, aged 66 years, has of children and grand children 71. He has been a preacher of the gospel for 34 years.

The distillery of Cassady, Gilmore, & Co., at Lewisburg, Mason county, Ky., was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, and the distiller, an old man named Smith, from Cincinnati, met his death in the flames. It is not known how the fire originated, some surmising that it caught from the engine, and some that it proceeded from the room of Smith, where there was a fire and a lamp, and Smith himself is known to have been under the influence of liquor that night. There are indications that Smith was sensible of his peril, and made attempts to escape, but was suffocated by the smoke. His body was found near the office window in a horrible condition, his head, legs, and arms all burnt to ashes, and his body, which was protected by some large rocks that had fallen upon it, alone remaining. There was but little whisky in the distillery.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Gen. Early is at Lexington, Va., on a visit to Gen. Lee.

There is enough iron ore within a mile of Gilmer to build all the railroads Texas needs.

Petersburg, Va. rejoices in a gymnocycidium. That's what the local of the Express calls the velocipede school.

A grand velocipede race, free for all ages, is one of the projected spring amusements of Richmond, Va.

The corner stone of a new Catholic church was laid at Selma, Ala., on Sunday, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Quinlan, of Mobile.

Rev. J. B. McLelland, long a prominent citizen of Noxubee county, Miss., has gone with his family to Bryan City, Texas.

Ben. Cleveland, a white boy, was accidentally shot and killed by his brother near Montgomery, Ala., on Monday.

A negro burglar was shot and killed in Macon, Ga., Monday night while attempting to break into a private residence.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Morning Star publishes its South Carolina items under the head of "Palmetto Leaves." We suggest "Tar Drops" as a caption for its State items.

E. Wayne Brown, telegraph operator and agent of the Southern Express Company at Athens, Tenn., has absconded with $8000 of his employers funds.

Work on the new Eagle and Phoenix Cotton Factory, at Columbus, Georgia, has been commenced. It is estimated that the building will cost $65,000, and will run 20,000 spindles.

The Clarksville (Va.) Tobacco Plant says that the purchases of real estate in that neighborhood by northern settlers within a few days past will reach the sum of $200,000.

D. B. Parker, lately appointed United States Marshal of Virginia, qualified before Judge Underwood at Alexander, Friday, and gave bond in $20,000 for the faithful discharge of his duties.

In Rough Edge District, in Troup county, Ga., at the recent magistrates election, there were three managers and two candidates. The constable received five and the justice of the peace four votes.

A man named William Goodman, while plowing in his field in the upper end of Roane county, Tenn., last week, was struck in the abdomen with his plow and so severely injured that he died on Saturday.

The net profits on a sugar plantation in the parish of Landry, La., last year, with ninety acres cultivated in cane and eighty in corn, amounted to twenty-five thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

The Little River Baptist church, at Loudon county, Va., which was established February, 1769, is still in existence, and Rev. W. F. Broaddus, of Fredericksburg, will shortly preach the centennial sermon.

The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist says: "Carpet-bagger Wells, who claims to be Governor of Virginia, has turned the Capitol Square at Richmond into a pasture. He has been offered free milk and butter to refrain, but without avail. 'Rebels' must be cowed."

An affair of honor was squelched at Richmond, Va., the other day, after ground had been measured and the principals had taken their places, by the mother of one of the belligerent boys capturing him and spanking him into a good humor.

The Controller General of Georgia has issued a circular to the tax collectors, directing them to collect upon all sales of liquor in quantities less than thirty gallons, since the 1st of January, 1869, a tax of twenty cents per gallon, to be devoted to educational purposes.

Mr. W. M. Starr, of Tyler, Texas, now in Washington, D. C., has obtained a patent on a new breast water-wheel. A photograph of the model, the Register says, conveys a very perfect idea of the invention, and that paper expects to see this wheel applied to our small water power in Texas extensively, as it seems well adapted to the purpose.

The Albany (Ga.) News says: "After diligent inquiry, we estimate that our planters have put in about forty per cent. of corn, ten of oats, and fifty of cotton. The corn lands have been thoroughly prepared and well manured, and the stand is probably the best ever known. We are glad to announce that our people have made up their minds to raise their own bread."

The Richmond, Va., Enquirer says: "The whisky ring is becoming weak in Richmond. A few months ago we had five or six distilleries engaged in the manufacture of whisky, and the ring and the revenue officers kept up a perpetual 'robbery.' They have all vanished but one (Byrne's) and that is doing a small business. It only turned out $2,059 gallons in the month of March."

Charles M. Wilder, confirmed as Postmaster at Columbia, S. C., was a slave until after the breaking out of the war, and up to the time of gaining his freedom worked at his trade as a carpenter. Since then he has been Deputy United States Marshal and member of the Legislature. He is represented as a tall, well made, good looking mulatto, possessing a fair education, and a good character. His office is worth $3,300 per annum.

Two prominent planters in Barbour county, Ala., have entered this spring upon a series of experiments in cotton growing, with different kinds of manures and seeds, and a pretty heavy wager has been laid between them on the result of their experiments. Each planter is to cultivate but one acre of ground and use the manure and seed of his choice, and the one that raises the largest amount of lint cotton on his acre is to take the stakes. The one has planted the Peeler cotton seed and is using the Peruvian guano; the other has planted the Dickens seed and is using only the manure generated about the barnyards and stables.

Mrs. O'Neil, near Bradford, Smith county, Virginia, committed suicide Monday evening last, by drowning herself. The Abingdon Virginian says: "She had gone three miles from her home—laid her bonnet and shawl upon a limb, near the bank of a mill dam, and threw herself off the bank, about seven feet above the water, into water some seven or eight feet deep. Before doing so, she had tied her feet together very securely, and her hands with her handkerchief, tucking the corners of the handkerchief under the folds so as to well secure them. No cause has been assigned for this sad affair. She had never, so far as we are informed, evinced any signs of insanity; and her family relations were of the most pleasant character."

Negro Dissatisfaction.

Negroes are appointed to office, but occasionally the flat noses of the appointees are turned up at the appointments, and thick lips mutter that something better is expected. J. R. Clay, a Louisiana negro, declines to be Minister at Liberia. He suspects that the mission isn't a first-class one. He wants some theater where he can play off his importance before white folks. It doesn't satisfy his ambition to strut before negroes.

The Lizzie Major Case.

The excuse said to have been made by the Cuban authorities for the seizure of the Lizzie Major and for the abduction of two persons from her, that those persons were Cuban insurgents who had smuggled themselves on board of her, is of course futile. Our whole complaint is that the United States flag was violated and outraged. That is the offense which demands atonement. We would deal even more leniently with Spain during the continuance of her present troubles than if she were in a state of profound tranquility, but our flag, however it may be stained, polluted, and defiled by our own petty tyrants upon our own soil, must not be insulted by foreign powers with impunity. Our flag upon the high seas must be held to protect all over whom it streams and flutters.

One Way to Spite Louisville and Kentucky.

Congress adjourned without making the appropriation of $450,000 voted for by the lower house some weeks ago for the improvement and enlargement of the Louisville and Portland canal. No doubt the appropriation failed on account of an impression on the part of Congress that the proposed measure was intended for the special benefit of Louisville and Kentucky, but nothing could be further from the truth. The canal has belonged more than thirty years to the Federal Government, and, although Kentucky, as a public-spirited State, would be glad to see it enlarged and improved, she is less interested in having the work done and less anxious for it than either of the other States bordering on the Ohio. Is it possible that the mass of the Radicals of Congress do not know that the people of Louisville and Kentucky have been charged a thousand times over with desiring, from selfish considerations, that the canal should do as little as possible toward the removal of the obstructions offered by the falls to the navigation of the river? The Chicago Tribune has ignorantly published a great deal of nonsense upon this subject. If Louisville is to be to a great or a considerable extent the upper terminus of the navigation below the falls and the lower terminus of the navigation above the falls, we suppose that she and Kentucky can stand it as long as the neighboring cities and States can.

The Reconstruction Law.

We have received the official report of the debate in the Senate on Senator Morton's amendment to the act for the reconstruction of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas. We wish that we could find room in our columns for the speeches, but it is not possible. Mr. Morton's amendment is as follows:

And be it further enacted, That before the States of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas shall be admitted to representation in Congress, their several Legislatures, which may be hereafter lawfully organized, shall ratify the fifteenth article, which has been proposed by Congress to the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

This amendment was adopted and is a part of the reconstruction law, but surely some of those who voted for it must have felt mortification and shame in doing so. We published, the other day, the righteous denunciations hurled against the amendment by two of the very ablest of the Democratic Senators, Senator Trumbull and Senator Conkling, and we may add, that, before the final passage of the bill through the Senate, still another amendment, similar in character to Morton's and tending in the same direction, was engrafted upon it. The amendment last mentioned reserves to Congress the full power to nullify whatever may be done by the people of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, under the act. The people of those States may fulfill all the hard requirements of the new law in every particular, and yet Congress reserves the power to undo and make void all their action for whatever cause it pleases or without even the allegation of cause. Nothing is guaranteed or secured to the people upon any condition or in any event. Upon this point Senator Bayard said:

Even when these States ratify the amendment, giving your party the advantage of having the votes of these States, then what comes? Is the end yet to these people? Are they, even then, States entitled to representation? Not so, sir; for I understand another amendment has been presented and adopted, that again they must present themselves before their captors, again pass beneath their bow and spear, to learn what new terms may yet be exacted before they shall be admitted to representation in the two houses of Congress.

Referring to the hope of the people of the three States in question, that the future action of Congress, unlike its past action, might be in good faith, Senator Casserly said:

I shall not appeal to Senators, nor adjure them, as they have been appealed to and adjured by two of the ablest, most eloquent, and most distinguished of their own party upon the ground of good faith—an appeal that was literally scoffed out of this body. Have we lived to see the day when an earnest, candid, heartfelt appeal from one member of the political majority of this body to his fellows of that majority is received with laughter, is ignominiously turned out of doors? If we have come to this, I do not wonder that a measure such as this is likely to receive the approbation of this body.

Mr. President, if it should so happen that, unwilling to become actors, not merely in their own degradation, but in a great wrong to the people of the Northern States, they shall reject these humiliating conditions imposed on them here to-day, what then will be the policy? What next will be the course to take? What then will gentlemen have to offer who have been declaring here their purpose and their desire to have a settlement of the difficulties in those States and the restoration of the States themselves to the Union?

I am sure the people of these States will act in this matter with an eye to their own duty, and to the obligations arising out of the condition of their own communities. Whatever they do, I shall not be disposed to criticise it in any captious spirit. One thing I will say: if the State of my home on the Pacific coast, to which I am bound by every tie that can link me to the living or the dead, were to-day as the State of Virginia is, upon whose hills we look from these windows, and if the same hard terms were proposed to her by this body, I think, I know, that to the extent of my poor abilities, and wherever my weak voice should be heard, I should everywhere, at all times, in season and out of season, urge upon the people of my State this eternal truth of history, of man, and heaven, that a race can survive everything but its own dishonor, brought upon it by its own act.

Not only will all the Democrats throughout the country respond heartily to Senator Casserly's remarks, but myriads of Republicans will confess in their hearts, if not with their lips, that what he says is just and true and patriotic. We deeply regret Senator Morton's bad action and his bad influence. He is a man of force and ability which might be turned to good account. He has the powers of a statesman which he might render valuable to his country. He possesses capabilities which enable him to exercise strong influences at the seat of Government, and he might make those influences a blessing to the nation. But the capacity which was given to him for good he devotes to evil. He can see no wrong in anything, however atrocious it may be, that holds out to him the promise or the hope of a partisan advantage. He is capable of any trick, any fraud, any imposition, any outrage, from which he can hope for a partisan triumph. He always takes the lead in devising and perpetrating new violations of the laws of rectitude. He seems both more fertile in the invention of unheard-of political devices and atrocities and more unscrupulous in carrying them out than any of his Radical accomplices. He appears anxious to be remembered only for his ultraism and his audaciousness. Whether in all this he is acting simply for his party without reference to himself, or whether he is practicing his wickedness and cunning to build up his party in order that through the party he may build himself up and win those hights of power, which could be better and far more surely won by honesty and truth and statesmanship, we undertake not to decide. Why, in a deliberative body where he might be the first, he deliberately chooses to be the worst and the meanest, let him and his friends say.

The British Negotiation.

Affairs at Washington do not seem to favor expectations of a successful negotiation of the Alabama claims against Great Britain. The U. S. Senate's almost unanimous rejection of the Reverdy Johnson treaty will impress not only the British but the general European mind unfavorably, as seeming to indicate on the part of our Government a desire or willingness for a difficulty. Great Britain will be sharply on the watch for what is to come. We are not prepared to say that the rejection of the treaty was not right. It may prove to have been best if followed by wise action. But we are perhaps in a situation that requires more prudence, discretion, judgment, and patriotism than we are likely to have at command.

It is announced in the Washington dispatches that the views of the President and most of the Cabinet are known to be "quite aggressive in regard to the prosecution of the Alabama claims." This was repeatedly announced as to the views of General Grant several months ago, but what he then said or thought on the subject was probably of slight consequence, for he possessed very little knowledge of the matter, and, even if he had possessed considerably more, he would have been liable to have his opinions and his intentions changed by influences around him. There is no doubt, that, before his inauguration, he often declared for the adoption of measures to promote the independence if not to effect the annexation of Cuba, but he and his Cabinet are now avowedly in favor of the strictest neutrality between Spain and her colony. Only great men can afford to be firm and immovable in opinions upon a subject of high practical moment, and they only after having obtained thorough information in regard to it and examined it in all its bearings and tendencies.

It is stated that Senator Sumner, in his elaborate and unreported speech of last Tuesday, named a hundred millions of dollars as the sum which our Government should demand from Great Britain on account of the Alabama claims, and that several prominent Senators indicated a strong approval of his views. It may be that Great Britain ought to pay us a hundred millions, but it *will* be that she won't. This we may as well take for granted and make our calculations accordingly. A new plan of settlement may, as the dispatches suggest, be insisted on by our Government, but no matter what the plan or plans may be, we shall not get the hundred millions. We may talk about the money, but we shall not see its glitter or hear its gingle. Nor shall we get the British North American possessions, as proposed by the New York Herald and others. If we made no demand for those possessions, Great Britain could perhaps give them to us without feeling the loss, but she knows that if she should surrender them to us on what might be considered compulsion, she would lose whatever prestige she has in Europe and come to be regarded as a second-rate power everywhere.

If the views of the President and his Cabinet are what they are represented to be, there will be no settlement of the Alabama claims, however anxious Great Britain may be for a settlement of them. Nor will there be war in consequence of non-settlement. President Grant, in whose catechism war is perhaps set down as "the chief end of man," may think that the excitement of a grand conflict with a great foreign power would be a nice thing to create a diversion in favor of his administration at this very critical period in its life, but Congress, in whose hands are the destinies of war and peace, knows, that, with a treasury bankrupt ten times over and a mighty South stung and exasperated and oppressed by what seems to be an undying federal tyranny, we are in an incomparably worse condition for war than Great Britain, and that we should break hopelessly down before the close of the first year of hostilities. We must probably be content to let the Alabama claims remain in abeyance, and, although Great Britain may be exceedingly desirous of their adjustment upon such terms as she may think she can afford to agree to, she cannot well undertake to compel an adjustment, for she presents no claims in the case. Before the close of many years, there will no doubt come a time when, by reason of Great Britain's being involved in war with some other nation, we shall be able, with great commercial profit to ourselves, if our national existence shall continue, to avenge the wrong which she has done to us. Unquestionably if we do this openly and upon an extensive scale and avow it as a policy, Great Britain, when she shall have got rid of her other customer, will, unless too severely crippled, turn her attention and her guns toward us, but we may be less unprepared for the struggle than we now are, though it is highly probable that we shall not be.

The Montana Appointment.

The appointment of Ashley, the convicted and exposed miscreant, to the Governorship of Montana, seems more strange as additional facts are brought to light in regard to it. People may not be at all surprised that President Grant was anxious to show some special mark of favor to the bitterest of the impeachers of President Johnson, but certainly those who know him best must be very much astonished at his appointment of Ashley when they learn, that, only three years ago, that same Ashley was engaged in concocting and pressing a scheme for the impeachment of *Grant himself*, and made every effort, though in vain, to induce all the rest of the Republican members of Congress to adopt his programme. No one has ever supposed Grant to have an over-readiness to pardon his foes political or personal, but he probably has, for his course toward Ashley, reasons which the public do not know and which we cannot hope to conjecture. We are not prepared to pronounce him the most unscrupulous and reckless President that the country has ever had, but certainly he is the only one who would ever have entertained for an instant the thought of appointing to high office or to low office, in the face of a full rush of remonstrances, the author of such letters as those of Ashley. There is a mystery, perhaps an inscrutable one, connected with this matter, and possibly, if the whole facts could be known, it would turn out that the same powerful motive, whatever it may have been, which induced Grant to overlook those atrociously corrupt letters, impelled him also to disregard the attempt at his own impeachment.

Our Grammarless President.

If General Grant doesn't know anything about the English language, it is a pity that he can't find some one around him who does. It isn't at all important that he should have a grammatical style of writing, but it seems decidedly important that he should, when writing, know enough about words not to say the direct opposite of what he tries to say. In his last message he undertook to make the impression that the lately-rejected constitution of Mississippi, if again voted on by the people of that State, might be adopted, and he expressed himself thus:

I desire, also, to ask the consideration of Congress to the question whether there is not just ground for believing that the constitution framed by a convention of the people of Mississippi for that State, and once rejected, might not be again submitted to the people of that State in like manner and *with the probability of the same result*.

But such ridiculous blunders are not half so much the result of a lack of literature as of a lack of all clearness of thought. They are perpetrated only by men who think feebly, indistinctly, obscurely, and confusedly, or not at all.

☞ Spain lately got rid of one Queen, Queen Isabella, and is likely soon to lose another, "the Queen of the Antilles."

CITY ITEMS.

The Opthalmic and Aural Surgeon. Dr. Jones, as will be seen by his advertisement, has been persuaded to extend his stay at the Louisville Hotel until the 28th inst., and to practice at the Phoenix Hotel, Lexington, Ky., from the 29th of April to the 12th of May.

He is still crowded with patients both from this city and hundreds of miles off.

☞ Mr. D. McPherson, Secretary of the School Board, advertises in our "Want" column for a suitable lot in the Sixth Ward, on which to put up a school building. Those having such property to dispose of would do well to give the advertisement their attention.

☞ Mr. C. C. Spencer has his large auction rooms full to overflowing with furniture, fruits and valuable articles, which he will peremptorily sell this morning, as is his invariable rule. The special attention of families and dealers is called to this sale.

☞ A lot of fixtures suitable for a drug store or any retail business will be sold at auction this morning at 10 o'clock, at the store corner of Tenth and Green streets.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

Your Choice.
Card pictures, or the new "Cameo Portrait," $3 per dozen, at Stowe's Gallery, Fourth and Green. New card size, $1 per dozen. The most attractive rooms and best work in the country.

☞ Special attention is called to sheriff's sale of law library and office furniture this morning at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms 82 Third street, between Main and Market, by Wharton.

Cypress Shingles.
Two hundred thousand shingles on hand and for sale to the trade, at low figures, by
S. R. SHEPARD & CO., 82 Third st.

Canned Peaches.
Mr. James Stivers has forty dozen of his celebrated Canned Peaches for sale. Address James Stivers, Fern creek postoffice, Jefferson county.

☞ Buyers of real estate should attend Hayes & McNett's administrator sale this evening at 3 o'clock. See auction column for advertisement.

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."
A true saying, and applies to Webster's pictures Gallery 85 Fourth street.

☞ See notice in list of "wanted" for a partner in a first-class dry goods house. apl6d6

Something New—Coalburg Coal.
A supply of this superior coal has just been received and is offered at $4 per load. This coal is semi-cannel, bright, clean and lively, coarse, and free from dust and slack. It lights quick, and lasts longer than Pittsburg or any other coal; it makes a bright and cheerful fire, and is free from soot and cinders; it will not burn or warp a stove any quicker than wood. This coal is what we have long wanted, and will give more general satisfaction than any other coal. This and all other kinds of coal at the lowest market price by
T. J. HYATT & CO.,
55 Third street, between Main and Market.

The Most Perfect Iron Tonic.
Hegeman's Ferrated Elixir of Bark. A pleasant cordial prepared from Calisaya Bark and Pyrophosphate of Iron, possessing the valuable properties of iron, phosphorus and calisaya, without any injurious ingredients. As a preventive to fever and ague, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it cannot be surpassed, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians. Physicians in prescribing, and the public in purchasing, should be particular to specify Hegeman's, as there are many inferior articles in the market purporting to be of the same combination. Prepared only by Hegeman & Co., chemists and druggists, New York, and sold by all respectable druggists.

☞ J. C. Wood & Co., manufacturers, importers and wholesale dealers in hosiery, underwear, yarns and notions, 148 Market street, up stairs, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville.

☞ Wall paper, new, cheap and elegant, for sale by Fitch & Lindsay, 75 Fourth street, next door to the National Hotel. Samples sent to parties in the country.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Notice to Young Ladies.
WANTED—Fifty young ladies, as saleswomen for the Dollar Store, to be opened April 20, on Fourth street, adjoining New York Store. Apply at the exchange office of A. Steinau, 135 Fourth street, under United States Hotel. Good recommendations required. apl6 dtf

The Old House.
That same old house, with its abundant supply of popular medicines, toilet goods, foreign and domestic perfumery, is still doing business at its old stand, No. 76 Fourth street, opposite the National Hotel. RAYMOND & CO.
ap16 2aw 4

$75 Reward.
The family of Mr. Anthony Werner, who disappeared suddenly on Friday week last, and has not been heard of or seen since, will pay the above reward for any authentic information in regard to him, or if dead, for the recovery of his body. JOHN C. GIES.
apr15 d3

Flowers Made Immortal.
Orders for flowers, so treated as to last for years in their original perfection, may be left at the drug store of McDowell & Co., corner of Fourth and Green streets, where a sample may be seen, or at the office of J. C. King, undertaker, No. 80, West Jefferson street. apr14 d3

☞ Set of teeth on rubber made for eight dollars, at Dr. Saunders', 69 Jefferson street. apl1 d5

☞ Building lots for sale on Chestnut, Madison, and Magazine streets, near Twenty-third street, by [ap10 dtf] GRAVES & SON.

Chestnut Street Building Lot.
Special attention is called to Messrs. Pearson, Meddis & Ferguson's advertisement of that beautiful building lot situated on Chestnut street, south side, between Brook and Floyd, which they offer at private sale for a few days, at very reduced prices. ap3dtf

☞ Go to Dr. Bedford, No. 30, Jefferson street, and get your teeth extracted without pain, and a physician to give the gas, and no charge for his services; $1 for the first tooth. Fresh gas always on hand. mh23 d1m

New Ready,
the most complete and varied assortment of Trunks, Valises, Traveling-sacks, &c., to be found in this city, at prices that defy competition, at
R. E. MILES',
No. 52 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.

☞ Hazan's money broker and loan office, No. 114 Third street, next door to Monts' livery stable. Stocks, bonds, diamonds, silver-ware, gold and silver watches taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory.
mar14 d1m

For Coughs and Colds.
use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure.
no8 dtf

Three in One,
variety, quality, and price of the Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c., embraced in the stock of
R. E. MILES,
No. 52 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.

THE UNIVERSAL VERDICT OF THE LADIES.
That the most beautiful styles of Silk Wrappings in the city are to be had at the Paris Emporium, corner of Fourth and Market. Call and see for yourselves. all suw&f

☞ **Country Merchants and Dress Makers will find something of especial interest to them by reading the advertisement of the Messrs. BLUM BROTHERS, on the first page.**
all SuW&F

☞ We are now prepared to show the largest stock and most beautiful designs in lace points and circulars ever brought to the city. Also, an immense stock of parasols, fans, kid gloves and ladies' furnishing goods.
PARIS EMPORIUM,
apl1SuWeFr Corner Fourth and Market.

Remember
that you can buy a nice valise at D. O'Hare's for one dollar. Beat it if you can. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. a4 SuW&F tf

Remember
that the finest stock of Trunks, Valises, Carpet-bags, satchels, &c., can always be found at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. a4 Su,W&Ftf

5,000 Trunks
at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. a4 SuW&F tf

☞ **Military Goods and Regalia Trimmings at MAD. D. RUHL, 115 Fourth street.**

Remember
that D. O'Hare's great trunk house is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. a4 Su,W&Ftf

Still a Greater Reduction
in trunks at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. a4 SuW&F tf

Buy Your Trunks at Headquarters,
and that is at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. a4 Su,W&Ftf

☞ **The largest and latest assortment of Ladies' Dress Trimmings at MAD. D. RUHL, 115 Fourth street.**
Mar21 SuW&F1m

Removal.
I. Dingfelder would respectfully inform his patrons that he has removed his stock of dry goods to No. 240 Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, south side, where he will continue the closing out sale of goods on hand, with an additional supply of new goods, all of which he offers at astonishing low prices. Call before purchasing elsewhere. I. DINGFELDER,
240 Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, south side. all-d6

Use Dr. Graves's Soothing Syrup
for children teething. It is sold by all druggists.
mar27dly

LOCAL NOTICES.

Trunks Retailed
at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.
a4 Su,W&Ftf

☞ The best article now in use for making light and sweet biscuits, cakes, pies, dumplings &c., is Dooley's Yeast Powder. It is perfectly fine and free from all injurious substances. Sold by all good grocers. mh7eod2m

Old Trunks
neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. a4 SuW&Ftf

French China, Glass, and Queensware,
Just received direct from the manufacturers, and for sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, at J. Dolfinger & Co.'s china store, No. 96 Market, between Third and Fourth.
mh25 deod15

Sole Leather Steamer Trunks
at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. a4 SuW&Ftf

Ladies' Fine French Bureau Trunks,
first quality, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. a4 SuW&Ftf

☞ **Buttons of all descriptions at MAD. D. RUHL, 115 Fourth street.**

The Eugenie Trunk
at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. a4 SuW&Ftf

Several Good Trunk-makers
wanted at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. a4 SuW&Ftf

☞ Every housekeeper who wishes to make good biscuit, cakes, &c., should use Dooley's yeast powder. It is the best ever offered the public. Perfectly pure, it is healthy and nutritious. For sale by the best grocers. Try it.
mar14 eod1m

☞ **We are still selling our large stock of Black Silks for Suits and Cloaks at an extremely small advance above Eastern cost.**
PARIS EMPORIUM.
Cor. Fourth and Market.
all SuW&F

Stop! Listen for a Moment!
WHY DO YOU SUFFER with sick headache, neuralgia, constipation, indigestion, and their kindred ailments, when by stepping into a drug store you can procure a few bottles of Ward's Eureka Tonic, which invigorates and purifies the blood, and consequently recuperates the energy of muscle and nerve, thereby resuscitating the old life of the system and making the poor depending invalid feel like a new person?
Have you that plague of life—rheumatism? Try Ward's Eureka. Have you a cough or cold, or even consumption in its first stage? Try Ward's Eureka. Are you a sufferer from female irregularities? Try it. It has been proven to be a success for derangements of that kind. Go and get about three bottles immediately. Remember Ward's Eureka Tonic Bitters—compounded of ingredients purely vegetable, and by one of the most eminent physicians of Kentucky. Try it. Do try it.
Ward's Rheumatic Liniment is presented to the public, not as an experiment, but as an article whose virtue has been tested, and proved a cure for sprains, pains in the limbs or back, neuralgia and rheumatism. It needs no lengthy eulogy, but to any rheumatic sufferer its merit will soon be apparent, and its remedial virtues fully appreciated by all who may try it. W. M. WARD, Sole Proprietor,
mh31 d3m Covington, Ky.

To Tobacco Manufacturers.
For Sale—At a very reduced price, one Mussur & Coleman's wheel press, with retainers, moulds, &c. W. T. GRAY,
apr4 tf 479 west Market street.

Solid Sole Leather Trunks,
with improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.
a4 Su,W&Ftf

☞ **Silk and Cotton Cord, Fringes and Tassels, at wholesale and retail. MAD. D. RUHL, 115 Fourth st.**

Look to Your Interest,
and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. a4 SuW&F tf

Competition is the Life of Trade,
and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. a4 SuW&F tf

☞ **Gold and Silver Trimmings, Stars and Fringes, at MAD. D. RUHL, 115 Fourth street.**

Burnett's Choice Preparations.
Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co. have attained a most enviable reputation for the excellence of various articles in general use, manufactured by them. Their flavoring extracts are universally conceded by housekeepers to be the best in the market, and their toilet articles take very high rank among the trade. The Oriental Toothwash, compounded by them, is unrivalled as a preparation for cleansing and preserving the teeth. The cologne water prepared by Burnett & Co. compares favorably with many brands of the veritable "Farina."—[Boston Transcript.

MARRIED.

HARDIN—HOWARD—On the 15th inst., at the Walnut-street Baptist Church, by the Rev. A. T. Spalding, D. C. HARDIN, Esq., of Frankfort, Ky., to Miss ELLEN, daughter of L. Howard, Esq., of Pewee Valley, Ky.

DIED.

BULKLEY—In this city, on the 14th inst., after a short illness of typhus fever, ELLEN REBECCA BULKLEY, daughter of W. H. and Sarah Lee Bulkley, aged 18 years, 11 months, and 4 days.
Funeral service will take place at the family residence, No. 373 East Broadway, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family will please attend without further notice.

BURNAM—Of consumption, at the residence of R. C. Hows, No. 317 Jefferson street, on the 15th inst., LESLIE C. BURNAM, in the 26th year of his age.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at Mr. Hows's residence at 12½ o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, April 16, 1869.

GAULT—Thursday evening, April 15, JAMES LEE GAULT, infant son of Joseph and Mary A. Gault, aged 1 year, 10 months, and 6 days.
His funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, southeast corner of Nineteenth and Market streets, on Saturday evening, April 17, at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

COOPER—In this city, at 30 minutes before 12 o'clock on the morning of of the 15th, of ulceration of the lungs, ISAAC COOPER, in the 28th year of his age.
The funeral services will take place this evening, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, on Main street, between Jackson and Hancock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MULLIN—On Wednesday, April 14, at 4 o'clock, P. M., JOSHUA MULLIN, in the 26th year of his age.
Funeral service on Friday, 16th inst., at 10 A. M. from his late residence on the northeast corner Sixteenth and Jefferson. Friends of the family invited.
a15 d2*

R. T. TORIAN,
TOBACCO FACTOR
—AND—
General Commission Merchant,
63 CARONDELET ST.,
New Orleans, La.
Liberal advances made on consignments to above house by
J. S. PHELPS ... LOUISVILLE, KY.
MACKEY, NESBIT & CO. ... EVANSVILLE, IND.
G. W. JARRETT ... PADUCAH, KY
CLIFTON DANCY ... CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
fe26 deod6m

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND BANKERS,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
oc29d&wly NEW YORK.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.
St. George Lodge (No. 239) A. Y. M. will meet in called communication THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, the 16th inst., at 7 o'clock, for work in the 3d degree.
By order of the W. M.
CHARLES PLOHN, Sec'y pro tem.

Masonic Notice.
Louisville Lodge (No. 400) F. A. M. meet in stated communication THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, April 16, 1869, at 7½ o'clock. Business of importance. By order of the Lodge. R. B. CALDWELL, Sec.

Notice.
TO the subscribers to the capital stock of the German Bank and Insurance Company of Louisville.
There will be a meeting of the subscribers to the capital stock of the German Bank and Insurance Company of Louisville, at Rufer's Hotel, Fifth street, on Thursday, April 29, 1869, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the election of a Board of Directors and to enable those who have not paid in the first call of 10 per cent. an opportunity of doing so.
Subscribers are requested, on and after April 15, 1869, between 8 and 5 o'clock P. M., to pay the first call on subscription of stock at the office of Messrs. Buckel & Shaffer, Market street, between Seventh and Eighth, and receive their certificate.
By order of the corporators.
apl4 dtd LOUIS G. DEPPEN, Sec'y.

Bank Notice.
A MEETING of the stockholders will be held at the Bank of Louisville on Monday, May 3 next, for the purpose of electing nine Directors to serve the ensuing year.
a2 dtd E. D. MORGAN, Cashier.

ICE.

JNO. P. CROMIE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
NORTHERN LAKE ICE.
I HAVE now in store and for sale a very large stock of PURE ICE, put up expressly for this market, and will guarantee to my customers a full supply for the entire season.
Office No. 197 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, where all orders will be received and promptly attended to.
Branch House in Nashville, Tenn.
Especial attention given to orders for shipment by rail or river. a16 eod3m JNO. P. CROMIE.

To the Public.

SOME days since appeared in the Courier-Journal a notice stating that the Erie Railroad was not running passenger trains (over the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road) through to New York without a change of cars. Such notice was erroneous, and was, no doubt, gotten up by some competing line to further their own interests. The Erie road, as heretofore, are running passenger trains from Cincinnati to New York without change of cars, and is in as good condition as any road in this country, and in fact the only line running a through train from Cincinnati to New York.

THE GREENWOOD
Washing Machine
Can be seen in operation at
No. 69 Green st., bet. Second and Third.
THE cheapest and only perfect machine in the United States. Price $12. Manufactured and sold by SAWYER & CO., Louisville, Ky. Orders promptly attended to. Great inducements offered to purchasers of county rights. a15d&wim

DR. JONES.

EAR AND EYE

NOSE and THROAT made a specialty by DR. JONES, of New York, who, on account of the great demand for his skill, will remain at the Louisville Hotel, Louisville, until April 28. Dr. Jones (on his way homeward) will practice at the Phoenix Hotel, Lexington, Ky., from the 29th of April to the 12th of May. Dr. Jones has had a thorough medical education in the best medical colleges of Europe and America. His diplomas, proving the same, are suspended in his office.

TESTIMONIALS.

I have been deaf 35 years, with noise and confusion in my head. Dr. Jones very much improved my hearing, and relieved the noise in my head. My age is 74. I live on the corner of Fulton and Wayne sts., Louisville.—[Thos. S. Clark.

For two or three years I have been quite hard of hearing. Through the skill of Dr. Jones I am entirely cured. My age is 66. I live near the corner of Gray and Preston streets, No. 137 Louisville, Ky. [Judith Hockersmith.

Dr. Jones straightened my eyes and improved my sight, although they were so from birth. My age is 22.—[John Glessors, No. 195 Jackson st.

Dr. Jones inserted an eye for me, without pain, which moves and appears natural.—[Josiah Bradley, corner Seventeenth and Bank sts.

My eyes were very much deformed for 30 years, and one of them nearly blind. Dr. Jones has restored the sight and made them perfect in every way.—[J. W. Harris, Jacksonville, Shelby county, Ky.

I have been afflicted with neuralgia, sore eyes, and catarrh—have been using Dr. Jones' remedies three weeks, and am cured.—[Mrs. Mary Maury, New Albany, Ind.

Dr. Jones straighted my eyes.—[Mary Nebl, 399 Madison st.

My eyes turned out and confused my sight. I went to Dr. Jones a few days ago, who made them perfect.—[Joe D. Lucas, 562 Green st.

I have had bronchitis for 45 years. I have been using Dr. Jones' remedies for two weeks, and have received more benefit than I did the previous 30 years with the common practice. I hope everybody who is afflicted with this desperate disease may obtain your remedies.—[Joe W. Joslin, New Albany, Ind.

A red skin had been growing over my eyes, which often caused them to inflame, and was fast impairing my sight. Dr. Jones, by a skillful operation, has removed the skin (Pterygium), restored my sight, and cured the inflammation.—[Henry Houser. (I am a farmer; live near Shreveport).

OZOENA CURED.—I have had a very offensive disease in the nose, which polluted my breath, caused a weight and aching in lower part of my forehead; stopped up my nose with offensive matter. Dr. Jones cured it.—[Henry Wilson, Portland.

When Dr. Jones was in Louisville five years ago, I had the Asthma very badly. He took treatment from him, which relieved me at once and cured me in 3 months. I cheerfully recommend Dr. Jones to the afflicted.—[Dr. J. H. Harlan, Logan county, Ky.

(For hundreds of cures all over the city and State see his circular.)

DR. JONES also makes a specialty of CATARRH and OZOENA, an offensive disease in the nose, which eats away the partition bone, destroys the senses of smell, produces green or yellowish scabs, the shape of the nostril, sometimes flat, often tainted with blood and matter; causes weight and dull aching over the eyes, headache, loss of memory, giddiness, &c. This disease is often caused by neglected colds; by suppressed skin disease, scrofula, measles, scarlet fever, PSORIASIS, syphilis, and other contagious diseases, and is itself contagious. It often extends to the throat, producing hoarseness, bronchitis, and consumption, neglected. It is a TERTIARY form of CANCER, destroying the nose and throat when too long neglected.

DR. JONES is the only physician in the United States who thoroughly understands curing this dangerous and offensive disease. He destroys the offensive smell in FIVE MINUTES, and relieves the sufferer in every way AT ONCE, and cures the disease in a short time.

Letters containing $1 will be answered. a16 d8

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice—Dissolution.
THE partnership lately subsisting between George Brobston and C. U. Shreve, under the firm name of Geo. Brobston & Co., was dissolved on the 8th inst. by mutual consent. C. U. Shreve is alone authorized to make settlement—receipting for all debts owing to, and assuming all liabilities of said firm.
GEO. BROBSTON,
Louisville, April 8, 1869. C. U. SHREVE.

The business will be continued in all its branches, at the old stand, No. 167 West Market street, under the firm name of
a9 d30 C. U. SHREVE & CO.

REMOVAL.

THE ANZEIGER OFFICE

HAS this day been removed from its former location on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, to the former JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, on Green street, between Third and Fourth. The friends and customers of the paper are cordially invited to call at the new office.
a14 d6 GEO. P. DOERN.

Rock Spring Water Cure.

THIS establishment, located fourteen miles from Louisville and three miles from Smith's Station (Pewee Valley), on the Louisville and Frankfort R. R., is now open for the occupation of patients.
A regular conveyance will go daily from the Cure to Pewee Valley.
For further information apply to
DR. E. CASPARI.
a13 d1m Jefferson st., bet. Second and Third.

COAL.

COALBURG SEMI-CANNEL COAL.

THE only genuine SEMI-CANNEL Coal in market—free from sulphur, slate, and slack—makes no cinder or clinker, and is hard and well-mined. For grates, stoves, cooking-ranges, and steam it has no equal. One trial will prove its superiority. A large supply has just been received from the mines at Coalburg, Kanawha county, West Virginia, by CALDWELL & ARMSTRONG, No. 70 Fifth street, who are the only dealers in Louisville from whom it can be obtained. The attention of the public is called to this celebrated Coal. JAS. D. HUNT,
Gen'l Agent of Kanawha and Ohio Coal Co.,
a11 d6 35 Walnut st., Cincinnati, O.

LADIES, ATTENTION!

Chas. F. Rauchfuss' Cheap Lace Store,
103½ FOURTH STREET.

Corsets with whalebones only $1.
Corsets with 42 whalebones only $2.
Embroidered corsets with whalebones only $2.
Misses' corsets with whalebones $1 to $1.50.
Ladies' hem-stitched linen hdkfs. only 25c.
Children's ... 15c.
Linen tape trimming, 12 yds for 75c.
Cotton Fringes, 12 yds for 25c.
Broche muslin curtains at 50 and 80c a yard.
Lace Brisses edgings and insertions (new patterns).
Rich silk fans at very low prices.
Colored embroidered bands for ladies' skirts 50c a yard.
Tidies 25c, 30c, etc. a11 d6

Grenadines, Tamartines, &c.

2 CASES Embroidered Grenadines;
1 do Plain Grenadines;
1 do Super Striped Grenadines;
4 do American Percales;
20 do Assorted Black English Tamartines;
100 do Colored French Tamartines;
3 do Super Plaid Poplins;
5 do Assorted Plain Poplins;
3 do Real Irish Ginghams;
6 do Black Alpaca Lusters;
3 do Black Pure Mohair;
4 do Colored Pure Mohair;
20 Pieces White Pure Mohair;
2 Cases English Chintz Prints;
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
70 and 72 west side Sixth street, between Main and Market. a11 d6

Cottonades, &c.

10 CASES New York Mills Camlet Jeans;
4 do New Orleans Mills do do;
3 do New York Mills Checked Cottonade;
8 do do do Double and Twist do;
15 do York Checked and Plaid Cottonade;
10 do Whittenden Assorted Cottonade;
4 do Plowboy Cottonade;
4 do Farmers' and Mechanics' Cottonade;
20 Cases and Bales Blue and Brown Denims;
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
70 and 72 west side Sixth street, between Main and Market. a11 d6

Spool Cottons and Linen Threads.

A FULL line of Coats' White Spool Cotton;
A full line of Clark's White, Black, Brown, Scarlet, Slate, and Assorted Spool Cotton;
A full line of Green & Daniel's do do do do;
A full line of Hadley's do do do do;
A full line of Stuart's Black, Drab and W. Bro. Patent Thread, in pounds and on spools;
A full line of Barbour's do do do do do;
A full line of Marsh's do do do do do;
A full line of Stuart's Shoe Thread;
A full line of other brands of Linen Thread and Spool Cottons;
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
70 and 72 west side Sixth street, between Main and Market. a11 d6

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES OF

Job Printing!

Business Cards, $2 to $4 per 1,000—usual price $4 to $8.
Bill Heads, $8 to $10 per Ream—usual price $12 to $16.
Tinted Bill Heads only $12 per Ream—former price $16.
Letter Heads $5 to $7 per Ream—usual price $8 to $12.
Bills of Lading, Dray Tickets, Blanks of All Kinds, at correspondingly low prices.
Call and see specimens.
J. H. STACKHOUSE,
a9 eodtf Courier-Journal Job Rooms.

Worth Attention!

FINE

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT

Corner of Decatur and Barry Streets,

St. Louis, Mo.,

FOR SALE

AT A BARGAIN.

WE are authorized to sell, at a very low price, a very desirable piece of property, centrally situated on the southeast corner of Decatur and Barry streets, having a front of 150 feet on the former and 140 feet on the latter, both of which streets are curbed and paved, while there is a 20-foot alley (paved and sewered) in the rear.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

These consist of a FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING, 44 by 120 feet, of great strength and solidity (27 and 21-inch walls), fire proof (iron doors, sash, and shutters, and slate roof), with a cellar 11 feet deep under the whole, giving a storage capacity of 4,000 bales of hemp or cotton.

AN ENGINE AND BOILER HOUSE,

20 by 44 feet of similar construction, with large brick cistern and ample supply of water. The entire lot is well inclosed, and the building is furnished with

TWO FIRST-CLASS STATIONARY ENGINES,

Boilers, and extensive lines of shafting, belting, &c.; making the power applicable to machinery of almost any description. This establishment was built for the manufacture of bale rope, and a variety of machinery (cards, spinners, portable engine, iron lathe, &c.) will be sold with or without the premises.

COTTON.

It is believed that this property, from its location, the character of the improvements, and the GREAT SACRIFICE AT WHICH IT WILL BE SOLD, together with the margin in this market between the raw material and the manufactured article (the difference in the prices of the former in the Eastern and Western markets, and the freight on the latter being about ten per cent.) affords a rare opportunity for a new and profitable enterprise in

A COTTON MANUFACTURE,

And the attention of capitalists is respectfully drawn to it as a desirable investment. Apply to
E. G. OBEAR & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,
319 Chestnut st., St. Louis, Mo.,
a1 deod1m&w1 Who will answer all inquiries.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Card.
REV. HENRY ANGER—My Dear Sir: In justice to myself, I have resorted to the public press to address you upon a subject not only displeasing to me, but probably injurious to you.
I am sorry to think that a layman, by necessity, should be compelled, in vindicating himself, his honor and integrity, to set forth before the world a statement of such facts as in their very nature would justify such a course of action.
Now, sir, with all due respect for the cloth which shields you from any personal resentment, permit me to say, your conduct on last night, in publicly EXCOMMUNICATING me from all church privileges, was not only UNJUST, but unministerial, and should subject you, as it is many, to a proceeding for a maladministration in office, to say nothing of any civil process I may take against you.
It is a known fact to all your friends as well as mine that the complaint was based exclusively on mercantile grounds, there being no charge against me except indebtedness to you in a sum not necessary here to mention, which indebtedness I offered to pay, and which you refused to receive.
To thus transcend your ecclesiastic duties, transforming your CHURCH MEETING into a court of civil jurisdiction, is a species of usurpation scarcely paralleled in history.
I challenge you now, Reverend sir, to justify yourself by a public expression of the cause of your conduct, or your silence will be considered a confession of your malice by
Yours, &c., JOHN COLLINS.

Administrator's Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Holborn are requested to call and settle at 743 Portland avenue. Mrs. ISABELLA HOLBORN,
a16* Administratrix.

Notice.
THE FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR of the NELSON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION will be held on their Grounds, near Bardstown, Ky., on TUESDAY, September 7, 1869, and continue five days.
By order of the Board.
a15 d6 JNO. D. WICKLIFFE, Sec'y.

Notice.
O'Bannon & Bashaw vs. A. H. Miller. } In Chancery—No. 22,330.
FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSE—In obedience to an order of the Louisville Chancery Court, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on Monday, April 19, 1869, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., lease to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Ky., the well-known business stand, No. 19, on the north side of Market, between First and Brook streets, for the unexpired term of the lease from J. H. Hubbard to A. H. Miller, which expires on the 20th of January, 1870, subject to all the conditions stipulated in said lease.
Terms—The lessee will be required to execute bond with approved security for the payment of the rent at the expiration of each month.
F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. L. SHREVE,
C. P. SHEPHERD,
apl4 d5 Deputies.

Sorghum! Sorghum!!
10 BBLS. for sale. CURD & CRAYCROFT, Broadway, opposite Nashville depot.
apl4 W.Fr&Su

Sweet Potato Seed.
THE Great Brazilian,
Great Bermuda,
Nansemond Yellow,
Red Skin Yellow,
Red Yam,
Mississippi Yam.
All orders promptly filled.
C. H. HEWETT & CO.,
a11 d6 85 Main street.

Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses.
200 HHDS. Fair to Choice New Orleans Sugars.
300 hhds. Prime to Strictly Choice Demarara do
200 boxes White Havana Sugar.
500 bbls. Crushed Sugar.
250 bbls. Granulated Sugars.
250 bbls. Powdered Sugar.
150 bbls. A Sugar.
150 bbls. B Sugar.
150 bbls. Extra C Sugar.
2,000 bags Common to Choice Rio Coffee.
200 mats Choice Old Java Coffee.
200 bbls. New Orleans Molasses.
In store and for sale at very low rates.
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
ap10 d&f 34 Fourth street.

Internal Revenue.
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE 5TH DISTRICT KY., LOUISVILLE, April 9, 1869.
NOTICE is hereby given that appeals on the annual assessment will be received and determined at the Assessor's office, in the Custom-house, corner of Green and Third streets, in the city of Louisville, during the business hours of each day, from April 10 to 20th, inclusive.
Every person having complaint to make of erroneous or excessive valuations or assessments will, at the time before stated, present to the Assessor their appeal, IN WRITING, and they must specify the particular cause, matter, or thing respecting which a decision is requested. They will also state the ground or principle of error complained of.
After the 20th of April the annual lists will be in the hands of the Collector, and all persons failing to make their returns of income, articles in schedule A, and special taxes or licenses, will be subject to the penalties imposed by law.
EDGAR NEEDHAM,
a10 d10 Assessor 5th Dis. Ky.

A WATCH FREE—GIVEN GRATIS to every live man who will act as agent in a new, light, and honorable business paying $30 a day. No gift enterprise. No humbug. No money wanted in advance. Address R. MONROE KENNEDY & CO., Pittsburg Pa. a13 dim&w4

Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company.
THIS company is organized for the purpose of introducing pneumatic gas into private residences, public and private institutions, both in this city and throughout the interior of the State. All orders for gas works, or letters of inquiry, will be promptly attended to by addressing the company. Office, No. 266 Main st., Louisville, Ky. fe20 d&wtf

Administrator's Notice.
ALL persons are hereby notified that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Richard W. West, deceased, late of Co. E, 5th Kentucky Cavalry, and are requested to present their claims against said estate, proven according to law. J. ALLEN PORTER,
a6 d10 Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.
ALL persons are hereby notified that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Athasia West, deceased, and are requested to present their claims against said estate proven according to law. J. ALLEN PORTER,
a6 d10 Administrator.

Robinson County Whisky.
IN store and for sale 100 bbls J. W. Bowling's tripple distilled Robinson county Whisky. We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of pure copper Whiskies, Wines, &c. J. S. HUBBARD & CO.,
67 & 69 Market st., bet. Brook & Floyd,
a6 dtf North side.

Notice.
THE County Court of Woodford county has ordered an election to be held at the various election precincts in said county on SATURDAY, the 1st day of May next, whether or not said county shall subscribe $75,000 to the capital stock of the Kentucky River Navigation Company.
MOREAU BROWN,
m26 dtd Pres't of Ky. River Navigation Co.

Leasing Kentucky River Improvements.
IN obedience to an act approved Feb. 24, 1869, and by direction of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, notice is hereby given that all the locks (5 in number), dams, lock houses, tools, implements, apparatus, and everything connected with the improvement of the Kentucky river, a more full description of which can be had by application to the Secretary of said Board, will be leased to the highest and best bidder, for the period of 20 years, at the court-house door, in the city of Frankfort, Ky., on Saturday, the 1st day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M. Said lease will be made on the terms and conditions specified in said act. J. W. STEVENSON,
Governor, and Chairman of Commissioners of Sinking Fund, Frankfort, Ky. mh1 dts

Potatoes and Oats.
8,000 BUSHELS No. 1 Oats;
5,000 bushels Black and White Northern Seed Oats;
700 bbls Seed Potatoes, assorted;
For sale by SMITH, STURGEON & CO.,
mh17 dim 38 Fourth street.

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, and Nails.
350 HHDS fair to choice Louisiana sugar;
250 bbls prime and choice " molasses;
1,000 bags fair to choice Rio coffee;
2,000 kegs nails;
100 bbls, strictly pure Lard oil.
In store and arriving and for sale by
ja31 d3m GLAZEBROOK, GRINSTEAD, & CO.

Who Wants Money?
HAVING a considerable amount of spare capital, I wish to purchase first mortgage or lien debts in sums not less than $1,000. Address Drawer No. 23 Louisville P. O., stating amount, description of property, book and page of record of mortgage, and discount offered.
P. S.—No applications for loans will be considered.
ja30 dtf

Notice.
N. R. WILSON has been appointed Commissioner for Kentucky of the Court of Claims. His office on Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth. oc8

Copper Whisky.
300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
R. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

G. R. HUNT,
BOOK-KEEPER and GENERAL ACCOUNTANT, will correct and balance books, adjust old accounts, and attend to any business pertaining to book-keeping. References: Rob't Atwood, Esq.; Capt. Frank Carter; John Barbee, Esq.; William C. Tyler, Esq.; and Theodore Harris, Pres't Louisville Insurance and Banking Co.
103 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth, office of Economical Mutual Life Insurance Co. a1 d1m

WALTHAM

WATCHES.

The extensive use of these watches for the last fifteen years by Railway Conductors, Engineers, and Expressmen, the most exacting of watch-wearers, has thoroughly demonstrated the strength, steadiness durability, and accuracy of the Waltham Watch. To satisfy that class in all these respects is to decide the question as to the real value of these time-keepers.

The superior organization and great extent of the Company's Works at Waltham enable them to produce watches combining the best and latest improvements, and at a price which renders competition futile, and those who buy any other watch merely pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more for their watches than is necessary.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.
No watches retailed by the Company.
ROBBINS & APPLETON, Gen'l Agents,
182 Broadway, New York.
mh31 WeFr&Sulm

ICE! ICE! ICE!
THE undersigned has put up a large quantity of Northern Ice expressly for the Louisville trade. Thankful for the liberal patronage of last year, he will furnish customers at as liberal prices as any other parties, hoping to receive a liberal share of their patronage. Orders left at No. 17 Bullitt street, between Main and river, will be promptly attended to.
mh30 dlf A. JACKSON.

GALT HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND FIRST STS.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
THE above new and elegant Hotel was opened for the reception of guests on Monday, April 5, 1869.
a10 d1m

Extra Early Potatoes.
EARLY Rose, Early Goodrich, White Sprout, Russet, and other early sorts.
Seed Sweet Potatoes.
Early Bermuda, Nansemond, Red, and other varieties. Also a choice assortment of GARDEN SEEDS. We have a choice selection of GRAPE-CUTTINGS at JOHN DUFFY & CO.'S
a10 d6 Seed Store, 121 Main, Louisville, Ky.

HENRY WEHMHOFF,
BEDDING & UPHOLSTERY.
JUST received and now in store the largest stock and most complete assortment of WINDOW CURTAINS, CORNICES, and an endless variety of LINEN WINDOW-SHADES and FIXTURES.
Ours is the largest Upholstery establishment in the West.
TAKE NOTICE—At No. 60 West Main street, south side, between Second and Third, Old Mattresses of all kinds will be repaired and made as good as new on short notice and on reasonable terms.
a2 d1m HENRY WEHMHOFF.

First-class Storage for Tax-paid Whisky
AT the lowest rate of insurance and storage, with choice of three floors, in our fire-proof warehouse, 23 Main street, between Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. a15d6&w1 W. H. WALKER & CO.

MAY ELECTION.

FOR CONSTABLE.

HENRY SMITH is a candidate for Constable in the First District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Wards. a15 dte*

JOHN BAKER is a candidate for Constable in the First District, comprising 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Wards. a6 dte*

J. T. WILLIAMSON is a candidate for Constable in the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Wards. mr7 dte*

T. W. CONNELLY (present deputy) is a candidate for Constable in the First District.

L. W. SALE is a candidate for re-election as Constable, Second District—Fifth and Sixth Wards.
ap15 dte

We are authorized to announce E. W. RUTLEDGE as a candidate for re-election as Constable in the Third District, comprising the 7th and 8th Wards.
a11 dte

DANIEL TALBOTT is a candidate for Constable in the Fourth District, composed of Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Wards. ap15 dte

JOHN RUFFNER is a candidate for Constable in the Fourth District at the ensuing election. ap16 dte

ISAAC D. NEEDY is a candidate for Constable in the Fourth District. ap15 dte*

JAMES GANNON is a candidate for Constable in the Fourth District, comprising 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Wards. a7 dte*

JNO. D. JOHNSON is a candidate for Constable in the Fourth District, comprising the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Wards. a6 dte

WM. W. TWYMAN is a candidate for Constable in the Fourth District. m26

JAMES FITZGERALD is a candidate for Constable in Fourth District, comprising Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Wards, at May election.
ap15 dte

AUGUST ELECTION.

LEGISLATURE.

We are authorized to announce JOHN DOWNEY as a candidate for the Legislature in Jefferson county, subject to the action of a convention. a9dte

I. L. HYATT is a candidate for the Legislature in Jefferson county at the coming August election.
a8 dte

OLDHAM COUNTY.

We are authorized to announce WM. TARLTON as a candidate for the Legislature from Oldham county at the next August election. fel4 dte

INSURANCE.

HARTFORD

LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE CO.,

HARTFORD, CONN.

CASH CAPITAL, - - $300,000.00

C. C. Kimball, Prest. James P. Taylor, Secy.
D. H. Seymour, V. Prest. Wm. Scheffler, Actuary.
H. C. Valentine, General Agent.

JOHN B. LEWIS,
General Agent,
92 Second street, Louisville, Ky.

EVERY description of life insurance and annuities granted with or without participation in profits, on the most favorable terms.
All profits from policies issued on the mutual plan are divided exclusively among the assured.
A new system of life insurance, with the most attractive features, has been introduced by this company, and protected by copyright, under the title of Life Insurance on the Interest Bearing Plan
Securing to those assured under it a uniform allowance of interest on all premiums until the commencement of their participation in the annual dividends of the company, which participation shall be pro rata of the amount insured in their policies.
No reduction of the amount insured by lapse of premiums.
No life policy issued by this company on which the first annual premium has been paid in full shall be forfeited by the non-payment of any renewal premium, but shall continue in force for its full amount, as a temporary insurance, until its cash value shall be absorbed by such temporary insurance and expenses thereon.
All whole life and endowment policies non-forfeitable from the first year.
Dividends on participating policies are declared and paid annually, and are absolutely non-forfeitable. all deod3

North American

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

STATEMENT MADE TO AUDITOR OF STATE OF KENTUCKY JAN. 1, 1869.

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank, &c.	[illegible]
United States and State Bonds	[illegible]
Bank Stocks	[illegible]
Railroad Stocks and other property	[illegible]
	[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and due	None.
Losses adjusted and not due	[illegible]
Losses unadjusted	[illegible]
	[illegible]

As per copy on file in Jefferson County Clerk's office.

SLAUGHTER & CO., Agents,
Office No. 5 Bank Building, corner Main & Sixth sts.,
mh28 eod6 LOUISVILLE, KY.

DeSoto Mutual Life Insurance Co.—Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.
PURSUANT to a resolution adopted on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1869, by the Board of Directors of the De Soto Mutual Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis, Mo., notice is hereby given to the stockholders of said company, that a meeting of said stockholders is hereby called, to be held at the office of said company, No. 306½ North Third street, in said city of St. Louis, at 9 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 6th day of May, 1869, the object of said meeting being to adopt such amendments to the existing Charter and Articles of Association of said company as may be found expedient and in accordance with the act of March 4, 1869, and also to increase the capital stock of said company to such extent as may be deemed desirable.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES H. LUCAS, Prest.
E. P. PITTMAN, Secy.
St. Louis, April 7, 1869. ap9 Ftap29dtd

JAS. R. GOLLADAY'S

Twenty-second

GIFT ENTERPRISE

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 26, 1869, 10,000 tickets, and every one a prize! No blanks! Tickets can be had at W. Scott Glore's bookstore, Louisville, and at my bookstore, in Bowling Green, Ky., bookstores in Russellville, and of local agents throughout the country, or by mail, inclosing $1 for a single ticket, or six tickets for $5.

New and Splendid List of Premiums.

Beautiful new Cottage with three rooms and three-fourths of an acre Land, purchased of J. R. Graham, and lies in the suburbs of Bowling Green, Ky., on the Row's Mill Pike	$1,500
Fine Saddle and Harness Bay Mare, purchased of H. Smith, drawn by Rone & Co. in February. This mare has taken over $600 in premiums	500
Fine Saddle and Harness Horse, bay, purchased of James Newton	250
Fine rosewood Piano	300
Fine Buggy	200
Kirby Combined Reaper and Mower	175
Lady's Diamond Watch	150
Watch and Chain	100
Sewing Machine (Wheeler & Wilson's)	85
Suit Clothes, made to order, including Hat and Boots	100
Poplin Dress Pattern	50
Suit of Clothes	50
Extra fine Violin and Case	50
Guitar	50
Silver-plated Tea Set	75
Velocipede	75
Rep Silk	75
Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine	75
Hundred dollars in Greenbacks	100

Waverly Novels, $25; Silver-plated Egg Castor, $20; Guitar, $30; Thirty Watches, from $20 to $30; Ten Dress Patterns, from $10 to $25; Ten Cloth Coat Patterns, from $15 to $25; and a number of other prizes, consisting of valuable Books, Dry Goods, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, etc.
A complete statement sent on application.
a9 dlaw&d&w1

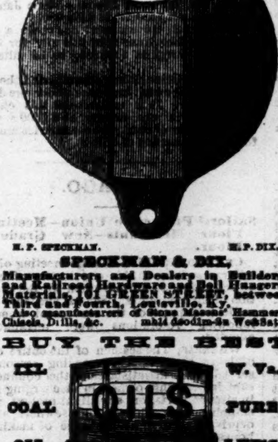
Instead of Bitter, use
Mothers, give the Children
Ask your Doctor for
The Druggists all sell
sp4 deod6m
} SWEET QUININE.

Notice—Removal.

DR. E. D. FOREE

HAS changed his residence to the northwest corner of Third and Breckinridge streets
Office as before, Third street, opposite Postoffice.
mh19 d1m

EAGLE LOCK WORKS.



E. P. SPECKMAN. H. P. DIX.

SPECKMAN & DIX,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Builders' and Railroad Hardware and Bell Hangers' Materials, Fifth Street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Also manufacturers of Stone Masons' Hammers, Chisels, Drills, &c. mh3 deod3m-Su WebSat

BUY THE BEST

ILL. COAL OIL. — OILS — W. Va. PURE LUB'G
From the Refiner's Agency, 39 & 41 Fourth street
mh16 dtf DUMESNIL & CO.

Wall Paper!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—BY—

J. V. Escott & Son

Novelties in French Papers,
Novelties in English Papers,
Novelties in American Papers,
Novelties in Decorations.
SAMPLES SENT WHEN REQUESTED.
68 Main St., Louisville, Ky.
mh19 deod3m

LAKE ICE.
I AM prepared to deliver pure Northern Lake Ice to my old customers and as many new ones as will give me their custom. Office No. 111 Second street, between Market and Jefferson.
a2 d2m FRANK. S. GOSNELL.

MORAT'S NURSERY.
I WOULD respectfully inform my patrons that I have removed from Woodland Garden and shall be happy to see them at my Nursery on Second and Ormsby avenue, south of Taylor Barracks.
a1 d1m* T. MORAT.

ORGANIZED IN 1849.

LOUISVILLE ROLLING-MILL COMP'Y.

T. C. COLEMAN, PRESIDENT.
161 Main street, Louisville, Ky.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
IRON, NAILS, STEEL,
Horse Shoes, Horse Nails,
Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith Tools, Wood Work for Wagons and Plows,
IRON COTTON TIES.
mh26 eodtm

WESTERN INSURANCE & BANKING CO

OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

CAPITAL $250,000 00.

Office North Side of Market, between Third and Fourth Streets.

A. F. COLDEWEY, Prest. WM. REINECKE, Sec'y

DIRECTORS:

A. F. COLDEWEY, JACOB SCHMIDT, WM. REINECKE, C. HENRY FINCK, J. STEGE, JAC. DOLFINGER, JUL. WINTER, J. BEUTEL, C. J. KAHLE.

DEPOSITS of individuals, firms and corporations taken. Insurances on houses, furniture and merchandise. None but HOME RISKS taken. Losses promptly and liberally paid. U. S. Bonds and City Securities bought and sold. FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold. Sight Drafts on all parts of England, Ireland, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland in sums to suit purchasers.
☞ Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. fell d3m

J. MORGAN COLEMAN, Prest. BARRY COLEMAN, Vice Prest

KENTUCKY ROLLING MILL COMPANY,

291 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, HORSE SHOES,

ALL KINDS WAGON MATERIALS, &c.

"Louisville" Wrought Iron Cotton Ties.
mh16 deodim

Kentucky Marine and Fire Insurance Co.,

OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

Office, 127 Main St., corner Main and Fourth Streets;

☞ INSURES PROPERTY OF ALL KINDS AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
☞ Cargo risks on the oceans, bays, lakes, rivers, canals and railroads.
☞ And to members, a return of 25 per cent will be made on all cargo premiums.

DIRECTORS.

E. A. Gardner, A. Brandeis, Jas. M. Duncan, W. R. Grinstead, D. R. Young, R. H. Woolfolk, W. C. Hall
M. A. HUSTON, Secretary. [ja15 deod6m] E. A. GARDNER, President.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. YATES,
DENTIST,
103 SECOND ST.,
HAS returned from the East with a large stock of dental material, and is prepared to make sets of teeth lower than any dentist in the West. Beautiful sets of gum teeth made at from $8 to $20. No charge for extracting teeth when artificial teeth are inserted. All dental work proportionately low. All work warranted to give satisfaction.
☞ A boy wanted to learn dentistry. Inquire of DR. YATES, 103 Second street. a11 d6

NOTICE.
Teeth for $8 per Set!
ALL persons in need of Artificial Teeth will consult their own interest by calling on Dr. Sanders and having a set of teeth made for the small sum of eight dollars. All other work in proportion. Call and see specimens at No. 69 Jefferson st., south side.
a6 dim DR. SAUNDERS, Dentist.

DENTISTRY
The Colton Dental Association, No. 114 Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, originated the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas for the painless extraction of teeth, and, as an institution, have administered it to over 50,000 persons without any failure or accident. Teeth extracted in all cases. All kinds of dental work, surgical, operative, and mechanical dentistry. Call and examine specimens.
ja6 dy S. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.

DENTISTRY.
R. H. WILSON, east side of Fifth st., bet. Green and Walnut, No. 137,
now has the pleasure to say that he has reduced prices to the amount charged before the war, for all operations, either surgical or mechanical. ap15 deod

J. F. CANINE,
DENTIST,
and manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 179 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja15 deod

LAWYERS.

FRANCIS HAGAN, J. R. DUPUY
HAGAN & DUPUY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
NO. 32 COURT PLACE,
mh3 deod1m LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. M. WRIGHT,
Attorney-at-Law
No 7 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.
mh11 dtf

WHOLESALE
FURNITURE
FACTORY WAREROOMS
—OF—
Elrich & Heyde,
First St., bet. Main & River, Louisville, Ky

THE undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public at large, that they have, in addition to their Steam Factory on Chestnut street, between Preston and Jackson, opened a Wholesale Furniture Wareroom, No. 27 in the Bell & Co.'s building on First street, between Main and River, nearly opposite the new Galt House, where they will be pleased to see their old customers, and invite the trade to an inspection of their stock. Our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." We are prepared to fill the largest orders from any part of the country, and defy competition in regard to prices and quality. Give us a trial. ELRICH & HEYDE.
mch8 deodim

JUST RECEIVED
An entire new stock of
Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music, and Musical Merchandise,
Wholesale and retail, low for cash, at
LOUIS TRIPP'S,
Nos. 92 and 94 Jefferson street, below Third.
mh11 deodtf

Washington Foundry,
MANUFACTURERS of Steam Engines and Boilers Saw and Grist Mill Machinery.
Wool Carding Machines,
Machine Cards, and Steel Mills.
DOWDALL, PAGE & CO.,
e26 d3m Cor. Second and Morgan sts., St. Louis

Spring Trade, 1869
NO. 285 MAIN STREET,
SMITH, AMIS & CO. are now receiving their unusually large and varied stock of
Spring Dry Goods and Notions,
which they offer to the trade at the very lowest prices, and hope by fair dealing to merit a share of the patronage of the buyers of goods visiting this market. fe26 dtf

COAL.

HAVING formed a copartnership with J. D. JOHNSON, of Pittsburg, Pa., for the purpose of transacting a wholesale and retail business in Coal, under the style of JAMES O'CONNER, BRO. & CO., we are now prepared to furnish, by the barge load or in any quantities, delivered, the best Youghiogheny Coal (for general use), Pomeroy (for cooking), and Cannel Coal (for parlor use), very low for cash.
We ask our patrons, manufacturers, and the public in want of Coal to call and see us at the old stand of Olmstead & O'Connor.
OFFICES—98 Third street; Brook street, between Market and Jefferson. JAMES O'CONNOR,
JOHN O'CONNOR,
fe17 d3m J. D. JOHNSON.

PIANOS!!
FROM Steinway, Chickering, Gabler, and Kurtzmann, just received. Low prices.
D. P. FAULDS, 79 Main st.
ORGANS, GUITARS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
THE finest at very low prices wholesale or retail.
D. P. FAULDS, 79 Main st.,
mh4 dtf Between Second and Third.

LOUIS STIX & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Notions, &c.,
Cor. Third, Race, and Union Sts.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
HAVING made a permanent engagement with the above extensive house, who keep up full lines of goods, in and out of season, I am able to offer inducements to my friends and patrons, and cordially invite them to give me a call and try to me their orders.
JOHN W. BURDINE,
mh3 d3m Formerly of Louisville Ky.

U. S. HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky.
STOCKTON, LEAHY & CO., PROPRIETORS.
$2 50 PER DAY.
mh7 dtf

W. H. PASSMORE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND
Commission Merchants,
157 Main Street,
Bet. Fourth & Fifth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE take pleasure in being able to announce to the citizens of Louisville that we have taken the above house, formerly occupied by Mitchell, Clements & Co., in connection with our establishment at Memphis, Tenn., for the purpose of carrying on the Auction and Commission business, and are prepared to attend to all sales intrusted to our care.
With years of experience in every branch of the Auction business, unsurpassed facilities for displaying goods of every description, and ample means for advancing on consignments, we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Real Estate and Personal Property, at private residences or business houses, in city or country.
W. H. PASSMORE & CO., Auct'rs.
mch8dtf No. 157 Main street.

CARRIAGES.
A FINE assortment of light rockaways, open and top buggies, &c., on hand, for sale low, at W. F. SPYBEY'S Carriage Factory, Jefferson street, between Sixth and Seventh, Louisville, Ky. Repairing done at low rates. All work warranted.
mch3 d1m&w1

W. H. REDIN,
ARCHITECT,
142 Main St., bet. Fourth and Fifth,
mh8 LOUISVILLE, KY. d3m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $3 00 per line per month.

A. McBRIDE, Hardware and Cutlery, No. 73 Third street.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by SNEAD, BAYNE & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, between Grayson and Walnut sts. ja18 d1y

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.—Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop, T. R. corner Main and Tenth streets.

BARY, BUGGY MANUFACTURERS—BURGE & BROOKS, 117 Market, bet. 3d and 4th.

COOPER, W.—Portrait Painter at Hegan's, 136 Main street.

DOHM, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 4 W. Main.

HARRIS, EDWARD, successor to A. Langston, Bookbinding and Ruling and ever building, Sixth street, between Main and River. mh9 dly

HARLAN & NEWMAN—Attorneys at Law, 120 Jefferson st., two doors east of Willard Hotel.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 109 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth. m8

JAMES & CO., THOS., successors to Prime & James & Co., dealers in Pittsburg and Ohio Coal, Office, 96 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS—BARTLETT & CO., Sulphuric Acid, &c.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 23 Fifth st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DORNS, Prop'rs.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 473 and 475 Main st., north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of Button and Split-bottom Chairs, 174 and 176 E. Market st.

MOUNT, W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, No. 70 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 156 West Main street.

WEBB, J. C. & CO.—Blank Book Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Books and Stationery, No. 90 Main st.

WOOD, J. C.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Hosiery, Gloves, Yarns, and Underwear, No. 148 West Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

YOUNG JOHN F.—Saw Mill and Lumber Yard, Sash, Doors, Framing and Building Lumber, Laths, Shingles, &c. 380 Fulton, above Campbell.

WALKER'S

Tonic Bitters

WILL CURE

Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Chills and Fever, Typhoid Fever, Bilious Fever, Torpid Liver, Neuralgia, Sick and Nervous Headaches, and Similar Diseases.

For Consumption, Chronic Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Debility from any Disease, it is a safe agreeable and reliable tonic. In all Kidney and Bladder troubles it will be found beneficial.

My famous Bitters, 'tis confessed
In all the country are the best;
They have no rival far or near,
In all our spacious hemisphere.
I'm sure these fortunate concocter
Has saved more lives than any doctor;
So keep them, friends, a prized deposit,
To stand at all times in your closet.

VOLUNTARY EVIDENCES as to their merit, after two years' trial, from well-known ladies and gentlemen, selected out of many received:

From Mrs. Miller Stewart.
VICKSBURG, MISS., March 8, 1868.
W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:
DEAR SIR—I have used your Tonic Bitters for the past two years, and have found them a great blessing. I confidently recommend them to persons suffering from Dyspepsia and General Debility.
Very truly yours, MRS. MILLER STEWART.

From J. F. Cox, Esq.
HODGENVILLE, LARUE COUNTY, KY.
March 25, 1868.
W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:
DEAR SIR—For the past year previous to my using your Tonic Bitters I had suffered much with chills and fever. I was sick the greater part of the time. I used your Tonic Bitters freely before my last chill, and I have not had a chill since, and have enjoyed uninterrupted good health.
Your friend, &c., J. F. COX.

From Mrs. A. M. Meeker.
ATLANTA, GA., January, 1868.
W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:
DEAR SIR—I hereby certify that I have used Walker's Tonic Bitters, and in each case they can not be surpassed. I recommend my Southern friends to use them; they will invigorate and give new life.
Respectfully, &c.,
MRS. A. M. MEEKER,
LOUISVILLE, March 28, 1868.

W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:
DEAR SIR—We have used your Tonic Bitters with great satisfaction, and can recommend them for their great medicinal qualities, and also as an agreeable invigorating beverage and superior tonic.

C. Chamberlin,	L. L. Huffman,
Vane F. Armstrong,	A. J. Mitchell,
Miller Stewart,	C. J. Walton,
James Kennedy,	J. R. Walker,
Wm. Gay,	J. M. Duncan,
Philip Speed,	J. W. Verrion,
L. L. Post,	Thomas Steele,
R. H. Crump,	O. A. Johnson,
Geo. D. Prentice,	Isham Henderson,
	Wm. R. Hughes.

WALKER'S TONIC BITTERS are known to the Faculty, and are not a PATENT medicine, and are indorsed by eminent Physicians, Ministers, and others.
W. H. WALKER, Sole Proprietor,
Louisville, Ky.

WALKER'S
COCKTAIL BITTERS
Are unsurpassed for making all kinds of
COCKTAIL AND FLAVORING DRINKS
W. H. WALKER & CO.,
Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers,
No. 23 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
☞ For sale by all dealers everywhere. ap16 d4y

TO MY OLD FRIENDS & CUSTOMERS.
I BEG to inform the public that I have permanently returned to Louisville, where I shall hereafter reside and continue in business, having manufactured a new and complete stock of

CLOTHING!

And purchased a varied and elegant stock of

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

And fresh and beautiful styles of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS

For MERCHANT TAILORING, I shall be prepared to suit all who may favor me with a call, and at PRICES that will be sure to give satisfaction.

MARK STRAUS,
Corner Market and First sts., Louisville.
mh9 deod&weow4m

CHILDREN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
A FINE and well-assorted stock of spring clothing for children, boys, and youths, at a very reasonable price. The public are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves, at No. 119 Market street between Third and Fourth.
mh23 d1m J. H. RICHTER.

Patent Vault Cleaner
MYERS & CO.,
Office 71 Third street,
Orders solicited. LOUISVILLE, KY.
mh27 dtf

SPRING WAGONS.
KEEP constantly on hand and manufacture for sale all kinds of Spring Wagons. Also Wagon Wood Works for sale and made to order.
L. SPRIG,
ja28 d3m* No. 332 Main st., bet. Clay & Shelby.

WANTED.

WANTED—EARTH—5,000 cart loads of earth wanted in large and small quantities for fill at the Union Fire Works, Fulton street, between Preston and Jackson. Apply, for terms, &c., on the premises, or at Union Foundries, corner Ninth and Main. a16 d2*

WANTED—PARTNER—With a small capital to engage in a profitable, pleasant, and permanent light manufacturing business. A good active young man will find this a good chance. Call on or address for a few days CHAS. KOEHLER, room 24 United States Hotel, Louisville. a15 d6*

WANTED—150 railroad hands, 1 hotel steward, 20 farm hands, 10 plow-boys, 3 porters, 6 gardeners, 4 drivers, 1 copyist, 1 stock tender, 1 grocery-man, 15 partners with $100 to $20,000, in various businesses. To get into situations of business, go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—BOARD—By a young lady, in a respectable family; will furnish her room if desired or go as one of the family. Best of references given and required. Address E., this office. a16 2*

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man who can give good references, as watchman in a manufactory or store. He is also a good canvasser for books. Is willing to make himself generally useful. Address "W. D.," this office. ap15 d3*

WANTED—OLD FIRE ARMS—I will buy Spencer rifles or carbines, Henry rifles, Colt's army or navy revolvers, and Smith & Wesson revolvers. Exchange and Loan office, JUL. WELLMAN, 124 Third street, between Jefferson and Green. a14 d1f

WANTED—TO BORROW—About $4,000 for one or two years, at 10 per cent yearly interest, and which any amount of A. No. 1 security is offered. Address D. B. B., Louisville postoffice. ap15 d3*

WANTED—A TENANT—For the second floor of a business house in the best location on Main street, suitable for notion, fancy store, or offices. Rent low. Inquire at Courier-Journal office. ap14 dtf

WANTED—PARTNER—General or special, with a capital of $30,000 or $40,000, in a well-established dry goods house in one of the best business stands in the city. This is a rare opportunity for a good, reliable business man with the above amount of capital. The best of reference given and required. For full particulars address "Dry Goods House," Courier-Journal office. a14 d6

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—320 acres western land for improved city property. Inquire for a short time at the desk, 145 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. a15 d3*

WANTED—COTTAGE TO RENT—Of 3 or 4 rooms and kitchen, located between Broadway and Main, Eighth and Eighteenth; or 2 or 3 rooms over a store. No children. Rent below $30. Agents take notice, and address J. H., in care of Southern Hotel, corner Ninth and Broadway. a11 d3&s&W

WANTED—BOARDING—For a gentleman, wife, two children, and nurse. References exchanged. Address "M," care Draper, P. O. ap14 d3

WANTED—A HOUSE—Of six rooms, including servant's room and kitchen. Address "M," P. O. ap14 d3

WANTED—LOT—In the Sixth Ward. Propositions for the sale of a lot in the Sixth Ward, on which to erect a school-house, will be received by the undersigned until Saturday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. D. McPHERSON, Sec. B'd. Tr. Public Schools, office corner Center and Walnut sts. a14 d3

WANTED—DAIRYMEN—To employ three men to work in a dairy and garden. Those knowing how to milk and do such work preferred. Apply at once at No. 239 Broadway, nearly opposite Nashville Railroad Depot. a11 dtf

WANTED—AN ORGANIST—Who is thoroughly conversant with the Episcopal service. Address D. HEWETT, Nos. 113 and 115 West Main street. a16 d5

WANTED—TO SELL OR TRADE FOR SOUTHERN OR WESTERN LANDS—The rights of a valuable patent, staple as flour; an article used in every family, and requires but a small capital to start manufacturing. For further particulars, call or address 244 West Market street, where samples can be seen. a8 dtf

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY — FIRST-CLASS CABINET MAKERS—To work on palace coaches. Good wages and steady employment. Apply to the OHIO FALLS CAR CO., Jeffersonville, Ind. a11 d3

WANTED—HIDES AND TALLOW—The highest price paid for hides and tallow at No. 16 East Market street, between First and Brook streets. A good assortment of green, salted, and dry hides always on hand and for sale. JAMES A. HOLT. a15 d6*

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl at once. All capable, respectable females in want of good situations, apply. Places furnished free. N. B.—A lady superintends the Female Department. no16 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—Agents make from $10 to $20 per day selling Blake's Dollar Patent Chair-Springs. They make a Spring and Rocking-chair of any common chair by attaching them to the front legs. They fit any chair, cannot get out of order, and will last a lifetime. Old-fashioned rockers are dispensed with. For one dollar and office taken the indispensable... A company, cash and one sample, or send for circular, with terms. Patent Chair-Springs, Cincinnati, Ohio. Any person infringing upon Blake's Patent Chair-spring... H. M. BLAKE, No. 64 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio. fe24 d3m

WANTED—AGENTS—In every county in Kentucky, for the HOME FAMILY. We offer great inducements to country dealers. This is the only successful Washing-machine in the world, and it is indorsed by the highest authority. Apply to A. ... Louisville and St. Louis. a15 d6f

WANTED—AGENTS—The Security Life Insurance Company wish to engage several city and traveling agents. Liberal arrangements will be made with competent men. Apply at 231 West Main street, Room No. 4. mh23 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS—In every county in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi to sell Whiterow's "Little Excelsior" Corn-Sheller. Address, with stamp, ... TOWN & TULEY, New Albany, Ind.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 A DAY—To male and female agents, to introduce the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machines. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only licensed shuttle machine in the market sold for less than $40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS—The De Soto Mutual Life Ins. Co. can give employment to several city solicitors and also traveling agents on liberal terms. Call at the office, No. 118 Main street, ... street. a16

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—BY RUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth: A brick business house, with a frame cottage adjoining, corner 9th and Grayson streets, lot 25 by 100 feet. A new brick business house, with a frame cottage adjoining, on the north side of Grayson, lot 50 by 100 feet. ... lot 25 by 100 feet. A brick business house on Market street, between 15th and 16th streets, lot 20 by 100 feet. A lot on Main street, between 14th and 15th, lot 25 by 100 feet. A lot on Market street, between 15th and 16th, lot 25 by 100 feet. A lot on Jefferson street, near 18th, of Grayson, lot 25 by 100 feet. ... Market street, between 15th and 16th streets, lot 25 by 170 feet. A lot on Market street, between 15th and 16th streets, lot 25 by 100 feet, to Pirtle street. A lot 27 by 210 feet on Main street, between 8th and 10th.

FOR SALE—HORSE—A first-class rockaway horse. For terms, &c., inquire at Williams' stable on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, where the horse can be seen.

FOR SALE—CASKS, ENGINES, &c.—Fifty oil casks of various sizes. Also two engines and boiler. For terms and particulars apply to office of Kentucky Lead Works No. 286 Main st. a15 d6

FOR SALE—BUGGIES, &c.—3 No. 1 second-hand top buggies, 1 new light rockaway (second-hand), and 1 common rockaway. If called for soon, will be sold low at J. J. McQUILLAN'S carriage shop, 99 Third st., between Market and Jefferson. ap15 d6

FOR SALE—MARES, STALLION, BUGGIES, &c.—One pair of fine mares, single buggy, and harness, one stallion, top buggy, and harness. SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO., 89 West Market st. ap15 d6

FOR SALE—COTTAGE & LOT—Frame cottage and lot on Jackson st., bet. Fourteenth and Fifteenth. House contains four rooms, kitchen and cellar. Also a cistern. Lot 30 feet front by 200 feet deep to Orr street. Inquire of R. GILCHRIST, No. 191, Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson. ap15 d6

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—Suitable for any person with small capital. For terms, &c., address No. 324 First street, City Postoffice. a16 d3*

FOR SALE—DWELLING—Situated on Third street, within half a square of the Broadway ... containing nine rooms. Would take in part pay a good building lot. Inquire of SHERRILL & SON, 393 West Main street.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE LOT—With a front of ... feet by a depth of 105 feet, on the west side of Shelby street, between Green and Jefferson sts. The improvements consist of a large three-story brick building with metal roof; has a fine, dry cellar under the whole building, stone foundation, and is built in the most substantial manner, with brick chimneys, engine and boiler room attached. Also, one upright engine, one large boiler and heater, with all necessary piping and shafting, and all in complete order. The owner of the above property wishes to change his business, and offers a bargain. For terms and full particulars inquire of MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Real Estate Agents, in this city. mh16 deodlm

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT—On north side of Bank street, between Pettenden and Sixteenth, No. 15, lot 30 feet by 170 to an alley; house contains six rooms and pantry, there is also a good cellar and cistern, and fine grape arbor. Inquire of R. GILCHRIST, No. 191, Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson. ap13 d6

FOR SALE—A No. 1 DRUG STORE—Apply at S. W. corner Second and Market. J. M. KRIM. a11 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—Splendid building lot, 50 or 25 feet front by 200 feet deep, on east side Third st., between Breckinridge and Kentucky. Inquire at J. BUCK & SON'S, Fourth street, between Main and Market. a11 dtf

FOR SALE—UNION EXCHANGE—The stock, fixtures, &c., of the Union Exchange. This house is doing a good business. Everything is in complete order. Change of business is the only reason for selling. For further particulars apply to NICK BOSLER, on the premises, south side Market, between Sixth and Seventh. a13 d3*

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—The desirable brick residence, southwest corner Main and Wenzel; contains 7 rooms, halls, good cellars, and is in excellent condition. Apply to J. B. SPEED, at Louisville Cement Company, 119 Main street. a8 dtf

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES—Of a wholesale liquor store, with a fine location—one of the best in the city—with a good and increasing trade. Address "Merchant," City P. O. a1 dtf

FOR SALE—All kinds of gold and silver watches, also cheap and white metal watches, gold chains, rings, &c., all of which I will sell at one-half the regular price. Exchange and Loan Office, JUL. WELLMAN, 124 Third street, between Jefferson and Green.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID RESIDENCE—On the north side of Walnut street, between ... and above ... Third, lot 114 feet front by 200 feet deep to an alley. A business house or a small dwelling, centrally and eligibly located, will be taken in part payment. For terms and full particulars, call on OSBORNE & GRAHAM, Real Estate Agents, JUL. WELLMAN, 124 Third street, between ... Fifth street.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE—On the west side of Sixth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, containing ten rooms, bath-room, ... and attic, with all modern conveniences, and wash-house. Lot 35 by 200 feet. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, No. 150 Main st. mh4 dtf

FOR SALE—A LOT—On the northwest corner of Fifteenth and Walnut, 48 feet front by 112 deep. Apply to G. W. ANDERSON. fe26 dtf

...N ECHO MILLS
GERMANTOWN, PHILA.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS,
Oil-Cloths,
AND
MATTINGS.
WAREHOUSE
509 Chestnut street, opposite Independence Hall.
PHILADELPHIA.
fe21 eodlm

R. B. MASON. ALEX HUNTER. W. A. DUCKWALL.
B. B. MASON & CO.,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers
PITTSBURG COAL
AND
Vitrified Stone Sewer Pipe.
OFFICE—125 THIRD STREET,
East side, between Jefferson and Green streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Particular attention given to orders by Railroad or wagon. ja31 d3m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—STORE-ROOM—The store-room with cellar in front of the Louisville Preserving House, No. 162 Fourth street, immediately opposite Central Market. This is one of the best stands in the city for dealers in fruits, butter, eggs, &c., &c., as parties occupying the store can derive great advantages from the preserving or fruit house. Apply on the premises. a16 d3

FOR RENT—WITH BOARD—A delightful suit of rooms. Inquire at 334 Fourth street, between Chestnut and Walnut. Best of references required. ap14 d3*

FOR RENT—STORE-ROOM—That large centrally located store-room No. 135 Jefferson street, west of Fourth street, one of the best points in the city for trade. Immediate possession given. Apply to MILLER & CO. KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts. a16 d3*

FOR RENT—COTTAGE—A neat cottage, three rooms and kitchen. Good neighborhood; $25 per month. Apply at 444 Fifth street. a15 d3*

FOR RENT—BOOT AND SHOE STORE—Stock and Fixtures for sale—388 West Jefferson st. a15 d4*

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Two-story brick house, situated on First street, between Green and Walnut; 6 rooms, kitchen and servant's room. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., No. 50 Jefferson street. ap14 d6*

FOR RENT—DAIRY FARM—AND COWS AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—I will lease for a term of years my dairy farm and sell the cattle and all that pertains to a well arranged dairy. The buildings are new and of the most approved and convenient ground the city. I have a fine trade of excellent customers. Call and see me, 2½ miles on West Broadway, Louisville, Ky. NEWTON H. GAAR. mh14 deodim

FOR RENT—A RESIDENCE—Containing some 12 rooms, inclusive of kitchen, &c.—on east side First, between Green and Walnut streets. Apply at the law office of J. G. WILSON, 196 West Jefferson st. ap14 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—On west side of First street, between Gray and Broadway, containing 8 rooms. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, 150 Main st. a15 dtf

FOR RENT—HOTEL—Any person wishing to engage in the hotel business would do well to call on the undersigned in Mount Vernon, Ky. I will have my large and convenient hotel completed by the first of May, and it is within seventy-five feet of the depot, and is the railroad terminus, and can be rented reasonable. M. F. NEWCUM. ap13 d6*

FOR RENT—ROOM—A nicely furnished room, without board. Apply at No. 75 Jefferson street, between Second and Third. a11 d6*

FOR RENT—HOUSE—On Walnut, between Jackson and Hancock, a two-story house, newly repaired, with gas and a sunshine cow; gas throughout. Large yard and grape arbor, fruit trees, and good cistern and cellar. Reference required. Apply at 216 Walnut, between Jackson and Hancock. a11 d6

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story brick house on Magazine, between Seventh and Eighth sts. Possession given 17th April. Apply to E. FULLER, No. 255 Eighth street. mh24 dtf

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSE—No. 8 Third street. Apply at No. 48 Bullitt street, at Pilot's Association. A. J. HARRINGTON, Secy. mh3 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE—6 miles from the city limits. Possession given immediately. SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO., 89 West Market st. a4 d6

FOR SALE—COAL LAND—350 acres coal land, near Batesville, Spencer county, Indiana. Coal near four feet, of excellent quality. Land of medium quality, well timbered. Terms easy. Address FREDERICK CONNOR, Troy, Ind. ap14 d4*

FOR SALE—STORE—A country store, with good stock; doing a good business. Dwelling house on same lot, with meadow for pasturing. Address W. H. S., Louisville, Ky. mch23eod&w1m*

FOR SALE—A GARDEN FARM—Good, rich land, situated on the Ohio river, above Louisville; neat cottage with 4 large rooms, hall, and porch, elegant stable, good ice-house, fruit, shrubbery, and a good country store. Will sell cheap for cash, give long time, or exchange for city property. Apply soon to GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., 74 West Main, near Third street. a11 deod6*

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—A nice frame cottage, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, and pantry, with about 1½ acres of ground, at Pewee Valley, fifty yards from the depot, will be sold very cheap. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON. a6 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEATS—I have for sale some affordable for country homes on south side of Lexington, Lexington Railroad, adjoining the new town of Lagrange, Ky., opposite the Cincinnati Junction. Now is the time for men of small means to secure good homes at fair price and on favorable terms. This is destined to become a place of importance in a short time, as the new railroad will soon be completed to Cincinnati. Apply to me, at Lagrange, Ky. J. H. BARKLEY. a1 d1m

FOR SALE—A FARM of 76 acres, near Beard's Station, for sale on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months. Will sell also for $80 per acre. For particulars apply to J. H. BEARD, Beard's Station. ja6 dtf

LOST.

LOST—PACKAGE—In going from Seventh and Magazine to Seventh and Jefferson, up Jefferson to Sixth, then down to Main, a package containing $60. Any person having found such a package will be suitably rewarded by returning it to 287 Seventh street.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two very desirable furnished rooms, suitable for families or gentlemen. Apply at 250 Third street, between Chestnut and Broadway. a15 d3*

BOARDING—Several young men can get boarding for $5 per week at 286 Second st. mh5 d3m

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a fine large front room, with good board, in a private family. Apply at 102 Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. jy6 deodtf

BOARDING — PRIVATE BOARDING — The house recently occupied by Mr. C. Duvall, corner of Third and Walnut streets, having been refitted and furnished throughout with new furniture, a limited number of families and day boarders can now be accommodated with large rooms and board. This is one of the best localities, for convenience to business, churches, &c., in the city. mh11 deod6

BOARDING—LUCAS' RESTAURANT, in Central Market, Louisville, Ky., the best cheap boarding-house in the city. Board per week $5; tickets for $1—good for any meal. Meal hours: breakfast, 6 to 8; dinner, 12 to 2; supper, 5½ to 8. Bar stocked with the finest liquors in the city. a20 dtf

BOARDING—With or without rooms, southeast corner Third and Green streets, opposite Postoffice. L. STRAUS, Agent. oc18dtf

PUBLIC SALES.

Administrator's Sale.

AT Lagrange, Ky., on L. C. & L. R. R., twenty-seven miles from Louisville, at Cincinnati Junction, on Monday, April 19, 1869, a desirable residence, containing eight rooms, hall, closets, kitchen, servant's room, stable, and a good cellar. Lot about 150 feet square, running back to a ten-foot alley. Also a good stable and corn crib and a large ... on the Railroad and ... in the corner of Main ... and Jefferson street, opposite the college, where a good school is convenient all the time. Terms made known day of sale. J. D. WATKINS, Administrator. F. M. BARBOUR, Auctioneer. a14 d4

Sheriff's Sale.

Bigy, Hackett & Co. & others vs. Geo. Schlieder. } Jefferson Common Pleas Court.

I WILL expose at public sale on FRIDAY, APRIL 16, at the place known as Spring Garden, on a credit of 3 months, the interest of Geo. Schlieder in a frame shed formerly used as a ten-pin alley, levied on as the property of Geo. Schlieder to satisfy execution from the Jefferson Common Pleas Court in the name of Bigy, Hackett & Co. and others against Geo. Schlieder. J. W. DAVIS, S. J. C.

Sheriff's Sale.

T. Jack Conn & others, plffs vs. S. S. Bush, def. } Jefferson Court Common Pleas.

I WILL expose at public sale, at the Wharton auction-house, in Louisville, on FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1869, on a credit of 3 months, 3 book-cases, a lot of law books, 1 office desk, 1 letter press and table, 1 office table, 1 office chair, &c., levied on as the property of S. S. Bush, to satisfy executions in the name of T. Jack Conn and others, issued from said Court against said Bush. Sale between 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. J. S. HITE, D. S. for J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C. a8

Sale of Coal and Mineral Land on the Kentucky River.

AS assignee of R. H. Crittenden, bankrupt, I will offer at public sale, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Ky., at 11½ o'clock A. M. on MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the undivided one-half interest of the said bankrupt in about 1,000 acres of coal and mineral lands, lying between the north and south forks of the Kentucky river, at their junction in Owsley county, Ky. Terms—One-half cash, and one-half in 6 months; interest on the deferred payment. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee. a6, 9, 13, 16, 20, 23

Public Sale of Medical Books, Drugs, Hospital Stores, Surgical and Dental Instruments.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13th, 1869. }

WILL be sold at public auction, in this city on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21st, at Judiciary Square, Depot E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of Hospital property, no longer required for the use of the service, among which will be found Woods' Practice, 300 copies; Powers' Anatomy, 250 copies; Hammond's Hygiene, 300 copies; Dispensatory, 150 copies; Erichsen's Surgery, 100 copies; Wilson's Anatomy, 65 copies; Woodward's Manual, 50 copies; Smith's Surgical Operations, 150 copies; Thompson's Conspectus, Longmore on Gun-shot Wounds, Guthrie's Surgery, and other valuable works.

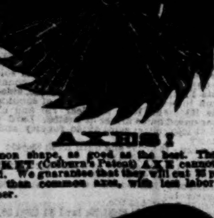
Sulphate of Cinchona, 15,000 ounces; Fluid Extract of Veratrum, 11,000; Carbonate of Zinc, 1,300 ounces; Powdered Opium, 3,000 pounds, and a large variety of other medicines.

Desiccated Egg, 8,000 pounds; Prescription Scales, Tests, Extracting Sets, Scarificators, Bullet Forceps, Spring Lancets, Trephining Cases, Dissecting Cases, Field Cases, &c.

Many of the above articles are of the first quality, and the attention of physicians and druggists is called to them. Catalogues had upon application. Terms cash. Purchases to be removed in five days. CHAS. SUTHERLAND, ap12 d6 Asst. Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

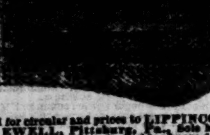
Circular, Mill, Muley, Gang, and Cross Cut SAWS!

EVERY Saw that leaves our factory is tempered and Patent Ground, perfectly true and even, and made of uniform temper by our patent tempering process.



AXES!

Common shape, as good as the best. The RED JACKET (Coburn's Patent) AXE cannot be excelled. We guarantee that they will cut 25 per cent more than common axes, with less labor to the chopper.



Send for circular and prices to LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, Pittsburg, Pa., Sole Manufacturers. For sale by the principal hardware dealers. my19 d1y

St. Charles Hotel, Portland, Ky.

FOR parties wishing a desirable place to board this house offers superior inducements. The grounds connected with it are large and elegant, affording a splendid play-ground for children and making it the coolest resort during the summer to be found in the city. To persons doing business in the city, and wishing with their families to escape the heat and dust, this house is peculiarly adapted. Charges moderate. ALLEN & CHOLLAR, Proprietors. Street cars for the city pass the door every 10 minutes. fe14 SuWe&Fr3m

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

36 boxes Oranges and Lemons, Household Furniture, Housekeeping Articles, Rosewood Piano, China and Glassware, Camp Equipage, Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, Brussels, Ingrain, and Stair Carpets; Saddles, Harness, and Sundries

AT AUCTION.

THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, April 16, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at auction-rooms, the above articles, in which will be found a general assortment of fine furniture and housekeeping goods. The oranges and lemons will be sold at precisely 11 o'clock. The entire lot will be closed out without reserve. Terms cash. a16 C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.,
No. 233 Main street.

Large and Special Sale of Umbrellas, Parasols, Carpet Bags, White and Mixed Cotton Hosiery and Suspenders, and other desirable Spring Goods.

AT AUCTION.

THIS MORNING, (Friday) April 16, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms. S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers. a16

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

Store Fixtures at Auction.

FRIDAY MORNING, April 16, at 10 o'clock, at the store 69, on the northwest corner Tenth and Green streets, will be sold a splendid lot of shelving and counters suitable for a drug store or any retail business. Terms cash. a15 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK, & CO., Auctioneers.

BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO.

Elegant Stuffed Birds,

AT AUCTION.

FROM all parts of the world; arranged under French glass shades, forming beautiful parlor ornaments. The collection is now on exhibition and will be sold on Friday morning, April 16, at 10 o'clock. Ladies are especially invited to call and examine the collection. ap14 dts

BY HAYES & McNETT.

Administrator's Sale of Two Fine Houses and Lots on Lafayette street, near Preston,

AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, April 16, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell, without reserve, the property of the late Mary Boyer, consisting of one fine two-story brick house containing 12 rooms, gas throughout, halls up stairs and down, cistern, hydrant, &c. Lot 32½ feet by 142 feet to an alley. Also one two-story brick house next door to the above, containing 8 rooms, kitchen, hall, cellar, gas in every room, hydrant, &c. Lot 36¼ feet by 142½ feet to an alley. The above houses are renting for $1,200 and $450 respectively.

Terms for the large house—One-third cash; balance 6, 12, and 18 months.

Terms for small house—One-half cash; balance 6 and 12 months, with interest and lien. a7 HAYES & McNETT, Auctioneers.

FUTURE SALES.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Brick Dwelling-House and Lots

AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 21, at 4 o'clock, we will sell, on the premises, corner of Breckinridge and Brook streets, two two-story and attic brick dwellings, nearly new, with water and gas throughout, each containing 8 rooms, with china closet, bath-room, and linen-room, all in first-rate order. Lots 25 feet front each by 200 deep. The dwellings will be open for inspection Tuesday and Wednesday.

Terms—One-third cash; balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest and lien. a16 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS, & FERGUSON.

House and Lot,

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, April 21, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, we will sell a nice two-story and attic brick house, situated on the east side of Fifteenth street, between Madison and Chestnut; it contains 6 good rooms and attic, gas, &c., and is in first-rate order. Lot 25 by 140 to an alley. Terms easy and made known at sale. a16 PEARSON, MEDDIS, & FERGUSON, Auctioneers.

BY WHARTON.

Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Mattresses, Cooking and Parlor Stoves at a Private Residence

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, April 20, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at a private residence northeast corner of Chestnut and Jackson streets, all the furniture therein contained, consisting in part of parlor furniture, fine lace curtains, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, bureaus, beds and bedding, window-shades, marble-slab washstands, marble-slab bureaus, fine feather bolsters and pillows, together with everything necessary to a complete outfit. Terms cash. a16 WHARTON, Auctioneer.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,
127 N. W. corner Main and Fourth sts.

Handsome Sixth St. Residence, bet. Broadway & Jacob, No. 341,

AT AUCTION.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 17, at 3 o'clock, we will sell on the premises, situated on Sixth street near Broadway, an elegant 3-story brick house and lot. Lot 25 by 200 to an alley. Contains 9 rooms, good cellar and cistern, and all necessary out buildings. Gas throughout. Possession given immediately. Terms made known on day of sale.

N. B.—The house is nearly new and in good order, and will be sold positively to highest bidder. a15 S. T. MOORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

That Beautiful Country Seat Villa Ridge,

AT AUCTION.

ON the premises, MONDAY, April 19, 1869, at 3½ o'clock, P. M. This elegant country seat is located on the Shelbyville turnpike, three miles from the city, and within 200 yards of the Fair Grounds station on the L. & F. R. R. It contains about eight acres of high and rolling land, well set in fruit, ornamental and shade trees, walks and drives. The dwelling is a 2-story brick, with parlors, dining-room, kitchen, hall, porch, pantries, China and linen closets; besides six chambers, bath-room, water-works and all modern conveniences. Separate building for servants; stable, carriage-house, &c., &c. No pleasanter or more desirable country seat can be found anywhere. Omnibuses will be in attendance at our office at 2½ o'clock to convey all persons to and from the sale free of charge. Terms day of sale. ap14 dts MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
89 West Market st.

Broadway House and Lot.

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, April 20, 1869, at 4 o'clock, we will sell, on the premises, situated on the north side of Broadway, between First and Second streets, a No. 1 house and lot. The house contains ten rooms, two halls and bathroom, gas and water, and all every convenience. Lot 25 by 170 to an alley. Possession given on the 1st day of May. The house will be open for inspection an hour before the sale. Terms—One-third cash, balance in one and two years with interest and lien. ap14 dts S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

Handsome Residence and Vacant Lots

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, April 20, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell a splendid family residence, belonging to the estate of the late

ANDREW BUCHANAN,

situated on the northwest corner of Tenth and Magazine. The house contains a large hall in the center; on the right side of said hall is a parlor 40x17½; on the left are two rooms 19x17½; on the second floor are four handsome chambers, and, above these, four large attic rooms; at the rear of the main building are two wings, containing four rooms each, pantries, storerooms, &c.; gas all through the house. The house is so arranged that, at a small expense, it can be made into two houses. The lot fronts 200 feet on Tenth street, and extends back the same width 420 feet to Eleventh street, and embraces half a square. The house will be sold with as much ground as may be desired; the remainder of the ground will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Terms easy and made known at sale. Parties wishing further particulars or desiring to examine the premises previous to the day of sale will please call on us.

PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, ap11 dts 150 Main street.

BY C. C. W. ALFRIEND.

Auction Sale of Real Estate.

FOUR valuable Lots on northwest corner of Main and Eighth streets, 26¼ by 154 feet each, will be sold at public sale on SATURDAY, the 17th day of April, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M. Terms made known on the day of sale. a11 d6

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE
—AND—
MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE
RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after JAN. 31st, 1869, trains will run as follows:

Leave Louisville	5:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
Arrive at Nashville	3:30 P. M.	3:35 A. M.
Arrive at Humboldt	3:00 A. M.	10:15 A. M.
Arrive at Memphis	3:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Arrive at New Orleans	9:15 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
Arrive at Mobile		1:30 P. M.

Trains leave Nashville for Chattanooga and Atlanta at ... A. M. and 6:30 P. M., and for Decatur and Huntsville at 8:00 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Sleeping Cars on 6:15 P. M. train, running through to Nashville, Humboldt and New Orleans without change. Passengers on morning train from Louisville take sleeping car at Bowling Green, running through to Memphis.

Richmond Branch train leaves Louisville at 2:30 A. M. for Lebanon, Danville, Stanford, Lancaster and Richmond, connecting by stage to all important points in Southeastern Kentucky.

Mt. Vernon Accommodation train leaves Stanford at 2:20 P. M. on arrival of train from Louisville, for Crab Orchard, Brodhead and Mount Vernon.

Bardstown train leaves Louisville at 2:30 P. M.

The Bardstown train connects at Samuels' Station with stages for Fairfield Bloomfield and Chaplin.

The 6:15 P. M. train for Nashville and Memphis runs daily.

All other trains run daily except Sunday.

ALBERT FINK, jy6 dtf General Supt. L. and N. R. R.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroads.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 1, 1869, passenger trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Louisville at 6:00 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; Accommodation, 4:45 P. M. Arrive at Frankfort at 9:15 A. M.; 5:55 P. M.; Lagrange, 6:30 P. M. Arrive at Lexington at 10:55 A. M.; 7:20 P. M. Leave Lexington at 6:00 A. M.; 1:40 P. M. Leave Lagrange, ... Leave Frankfort at 7:30 A. M.; 3:10 P. M. Arrive at Louisville at 11:30 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.; Accommodation, 8:40 A. M.

The 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. trains leaving Louisville, heretofore connecting at Christiansburg with stages for Shelbyville, will, on and after January 22, connect at Eminence. Through fare to Shelbyville $2.25. ja30 dtf SAMUEL GILL, Gen. Supt.

Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad.

The Only All Rail Route to the East, North and West.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking United States mail-boat same day.

Trains leave and arrive at the Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
5:00 A. M., daily exc't Sun.	6:00 A. M., daily.
2:40 P. M., daily.	7:20 A. M., daily exc't Sun.
8:05 P. M., daily ex. Sund'y and Saturday.	1:50 P. M., daily.
	1:50 A. M., daily ex Monday

On Saturday a train leaves at 7:30 P. M., and on Sunday at 7:30 P. M. for St. Louis and Cincinnati.

Baggage checked through to all principal points. Elegant sleeping cars on 8:05 P. M. train, through to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE.

For condensed through time-tables and connections see small bills, and call at company's office, corner of Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.

HORACE SCOTT, General Superintendent. Jeffersonville, Ind., Feb. 7, 1869. jy6

GOLD PENS.
Get the Best.

HOLLAND'S celebrated Gold Pens are the best pens made, and they are sold at much lower prices than any others in the market. We will send any of the above pens by mail, postage paid, on receipt of list price. Send for a price list to R. B. SINGLETON, bookseller, stationer, and job printer, 68 Fourth street, near Main, Louisville, Ky., or Post-office Building, Nashville, Tenn. ja31 d3m

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Kupferer's Adm'rs against Kupferer's Heirs } In Chancery, No. 22,302.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property, in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

Three lots of land in the city of Louisville, Ky., as follows: Lots 16, 17, and 18 in square No. 3 in Henderson's western division of Louisville, situated on the north side of Herman street, adjoining the westerly side of the first alley west of Stoker avenue in said addition, having a front in all of 131 feet on Herman street and extending back northwardly 150 feet the same width to an alley. The sale to be made subject to a claim of Isham Henderson for $300 and interest from January, 1867, and to a claim of M. Lentz for $5 dollars.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court, L. F. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Dep'ts. a14 d5

Marshal's Sale.

J. T. Montgomery, against Kate Montgomery. } In Chancery, No. 22,334.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, a lot or parcel of ground, beginning at the northeast corner of Fourteenth and Delaware streets, and running thence east along Delaware street 310 feet; thence northwardly 202 3-12 feet to an alley; thence west along said alley 310 feet to Fourteenth street; thence south along Fourteenth street 202 3-12 feet to the beginning.

Also, a lot or parcel of ground fronting 20 feet on the south side of Magazine street 120 feet deep, the east line of which is 126 feet west of the east line of twenty acre lot No. 10.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. F. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Dep'ts. ap14 d5

Marshal's Sale.

J. F. Dickson against Louisa O. Dickson } In Chancery, No. 21,959.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1869,

about the hour of 4 o'clock P. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises in the city of Louisville, on a credit of four, eight, and twelve months, a lot of ground and improvements, in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the east side of Eighth street, between Broadway and York street 150 feet south of an alley 20 feet wide, which by its southern line intersects said Eighth street at a point 217 feet ... inches south of Broadway; running thence southwardly 30 feet; thence eastwardly 200 feet to an alley 20 feet wide; thence with said alley 30 feet northwardly; thence 200 feet westwardly to the point of beginning. Said lot has upon it a brick dwelling-house of 7 rooms and other improvements.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. F. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies. a14 d5

Marshal's Sale.

George P. Doern, &c., against Valentine Hetzel. } In Chancery, No. 22,079.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz: a certain tract or parcel of land, on the Bardstown road near the city of Louisville, and bounded as follows—beginning at the southwestwardly corner of an avenue 40 feet wide, which corner is on the northwardly side of the Bardstown turnpike road and is 494 feet from Crayeroft's southeastwardly corner; thence with the avenue northeastwardly line of said avenue N 52 deg. 35 min., E 213 feet to a line of the home lot; thence with a line of the same S 86 deg. 5 min., ... feet to a stone at the corner of the fence; thence with another line of the same N 50¼ E 349 feet to a stone at the corner of the fence; thence with another line of the same N 36 deg. 5 min., W 285 feet to a stone at the corner of the fence; thence with another line of the same S 55 deg. 30 min., W 340 feet to a stone at the corner of the fence; thence with another line of the same S 36 deg. 5 min., E 50 feet to a stone; thence parallel with the avenue aforesaid S 53 deg. 30 min., W 313 feet to the northwardly line of the Louisville and Bardstown turnpike road; thence with the same S 36 deg. 5 min., E 111 feet to the beginning, containing 3 86-100 acres.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. F. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts. a14 d5

Marshal's Sale.

J. Joseph & Son against A. Baldoff } In Chancery, No. 22,065.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us will,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, the following described property:

A lot of ground, with a frame cottage on it, situated on the east side of Shelby street, between Franklin and Beargrass creek, commencing on an alley near Beargrass creek and extending from said alley to the middle of the creek; thence at right angles eastwardly 60 feet; thence at right angles northwardly and parallel with Shelby street to an alley; thence with the same westwardly 60 feet to the beginning, being the same conveyed by James Harrison and Mary L. Biddle to Valentine Baldoff, recorded in deed book No. 118, page 867, &c. The property to be sold subject to a mortgage in the suit of S. D. Morris vs. defendant Baldoff No. 21,887, now pending in this Court.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. F. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies. a14 dtd

Marshal's Sale.

D. Guy, vs. B. Guy, J. W. Davis, &c., vs. B. Guy, Peter Rilly and others, vs. B. Guy, & others. } In Chancery, No. 21,005.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, and 36 months, as much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property, in pleadings mentioned, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND in Jefferson county, Ky., described as follows—Beginning at a stake near the back corner of Kramer's land; thence with a line of Mrs. Newman's dower tract N 5¼ E 63¼ poles to a stake N 5¼ E from small beech mark fore and aft; thence with the line of 35½ acres allotted to James H. Jones S 64¼ deg. E 206 poles to a beech on the East side of Hay Pond, another to the 35½ acres thence N. 41 deg. W 45.4 poles crossing Hay Pond to a stake near a large dogwood and gum; thence with Kramer's line N 84¼ deg. W 74 poles to the beginning, being the land conveyed to said Bernard Guy by Wm. H. Jones and wife by deed recorded in the clerk's office of Jefferson county, in deed book No. 100, page 248.

Also, a Tract—Beginning at a beech tree marked P 1802, original corner to Obediah Newman; thence N 4 deg. E 75 poles to a beech near a sweet gum; thence N 76 W 100 poles to two beeches; thence S 41 deg. W 74 poles to a small beech in Purveyance's line near a corner to D. Meriwether; thence with Purveyance's line S 2 deg. E 102 poles to the beginning, containing 50 acres, more or less, the same conveyed to said Guy by C. Kramer by deed recorded in same clerk's office.

Also, a Tract—Beginning at a stake near a beech tree corner to H. Seymour; thence N 55 W 3 poles to a beech tree, the southwest corner of a tract of land sold by C. Kramer; thence N 86 W 107 poles to a stake near a beech corner to D. Meriwether; thence with Meriwether's line S 32.25 W 59¼ poles to a stake; thence S 66 E 109 poles to a stake in H. Seymour's line; thence N 38 E 60¼ poles to the beginning, containing 50 acres and being the same conveyed to said Guy by A. Kahlert by deed recorded in deed book No. 121, page 248, same clerk's office.

Also, a Tract—Beginning at a beech tree in Hughes' line; thence with the same N 64¼ W 154 poles to a stake near a small beech tree; thence S 5¼ W 40 poles to a stake; thence ... E 61¼ ... S 64¼ E 150 poles to a stake near a small beech, another corner to the 32¼ acres allotted William H. Jones; thence N 41 E 88 poles to the beginning, containing 32¼ acres of the 66 acre tract, divided in case of B. H. Kennett, &c., vs. James Jones, in the Louisville Chancery Court, No. 3,720, being the same land conveyed to Guy by James H. Jones and wife, in deed book No. 119, page 268, in the same clerk's office.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. F. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies. ap14 dtd

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of W. E. HUGHES and JOSEPH H. BOWMAN, of Louisville, in county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, on the 27th day of April, 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. a15 d2

NOTICE—District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of LIST & HILL. The second meeting of creditors provided for in the 27th section of the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867, will be held before me, at my office, Ky. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., on the 17th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. J. H. WARD, Register. R. H. SHUCK, Assignee. a9 F3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of JOHN G. CARLISLE, a bankrupt. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of John G. Carlisle, of Covington, in the county of Kenton and State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. Dated Covington, April 7, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. a9 F3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of M. V. VAUGHAN. Petition for final discharge filed March 31, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of M. V. Vaughan, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Bowling Green, Kentucky, on the 26th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. W. D. REEVES, Assignee, Hopkinsville, Ky. a9 F3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of R. W. ESTES. Petition for final discharge filed March 31, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of R. W. Estes, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Bowling Green, Ky., on the 26th day of April, 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the said bankrupt should not be discharged from his debts. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. JOHN RITTER, Assignee, Glasgow, Ky. a9 F3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss—In bankruptcy. At Winchester, Ky., the 7th day of April, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN D. HAMPTON, of Winchester, in the county of Clark and State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee. a9 F3

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.
John B. Davies,

MANUFACTURER of Marine, Land, and Portable Steam Engines, Grist and Saw Mill Machinery, Tobacco, Cotton, and Hay Presses and Screws, Boiler Sheet Iron, Brass and Copper Work of all descriptions, Wrought Iron Pipe and Steam Fittings, Steam and Water Gauges, Whistles, &c.

Corner Main and Ninth Sts., Louisville, Ky. fe5 deodtf

CALIFORNIA
Wines and Brandy!
FROM THE VINEYARDS OF
M. KELLER,
Proprietor of Rising Sun and Los Angelos Vineyards
C. P. MOORMAN & CO.,
No. 27 East Main St.,
Sole Agents for the Atlantic States. de12 d6m

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1869.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.
An English Crank.

Every well-regulated British family is distinguished by one or more eccentricities which border on craziness; and in the majority of the noble families there is generally some member who is so very queer that he or she barely escapes the asylum. Here is an instance of the litigious spirit of the Briton: "A curious lawsuit was lately brought before an English court, in which the rights of her Majesty's fat subjects were humorously involved. It was an attempt to compel a Lady Glamis to make a certain public passage on her property wide enough to admit very stout people. An arbitrator decided that the lateral dimensions of a heavy dowager would require three feet two inches, but Lady Glamis contended that thirty-four inches was quite wide enough. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn gravely shook his head at this attempt to curtail the privileges of rotund beauties and the Court decided in favor of the greater width."

II.
The Mechanics of Walking.

A late number of the Scientific American has a very interesting article on this subject. The writer thus describes the mechanical action of walking: "In walking, the heel is first placed on the ground; the weight is next thrown on the ball of the foot, and the body is raised so as to permit the free limb to swing by the one upon which the body rests. As soon as the free limb has passed the center of gravity, the body is allowed to descend until the heel on that side receives the weight, when the body is again raised. This alternate rising and falling of the body causes the center of gravity to pass through an undulating curve. We have performed a series of experiments to graphically determine the amount of this undulation, and find it to average about three inches in adults of different hight, and varying length of the lower limbs. Now, allowing the rate of speed attained in walking to average three miles per hour, and the length of step to average three feet, we find that the body is raised in walking 5,280 times during a walk of one hour, or three miles."

III.
Janauschek Performing in English.

This popular actress is about to try her powers in the English tongue on the boards. She is studying the language most assiduously and hopes ere long to be able to appear in some of the standard English plays. In a private performance before a select few, in New York, the other evening, she surprised her friends by her success in mastering the difficulties of the language. Macbeth was the play selected. The Herald says of the effort: "While there were some defects of a foreign accent, the language throughout the performance was well spoken and with all the eloquence and power with which she is accustomed to electrify her audience. She does not imagine she is capable yet of performing before the public in English, but believes she can do that within a year. She intends to devote herself to the study of the language under the best English scholars and elocutionists, so as to be able to perform in it on her return to the United States next winter. While it must be conceded that Janauschek has made surprising progress in acquiring English, that she has extraordinary ability and resolution, and that her dramatic genius is of the highest order, the question may be raised whether she is not about to make a doubtful experiment."

IV.
Liszt—Thackeray.

M. Jules Janin, in a late *feuilleton* in the Debats, on Berlioz, tells a good story of Liszt, who once gave a concert, assisted by Rubini, in a provincial town, to which there came but fifty persons—forty-nine gentlemen and one lady. These good people received the music of the great artist so coldly that he closed the piano and said that he would give them no more playing, but that the audience must consider themselves invited to supper instead. And to supper they immediately went at Liszt's expense to the amount of twelve hundred francs. M. Janin says that Liszt should have given another concert the next night, when thousands would have attended in the hopes of getting supper. The story reminds us of an unpublished incident of the first visit of Thackeray to the United States. He lectured on Addison and Congreve in a small town, where not only did he fail to make expenses but was arrested next morning for not paying a showman's license! Thackeray often laughed over this incident, which he would probably have made the subject of a "Round-about Essay," but he said he had received so much hospitality and made so much money in other towns of that State that he could not get his own consent to put it in print.

V.
Mendelssohn.

In a critique on the music of this great *maestro* in the St. Louis Republican of a late date, the writer says: "It would, however, be unjust to classify Mendelssohn's thoughts as insignificant. They are not so often. But they never reach either the depth or the largeness of his great prototype. In Mendelssohn's great trio in E flat major, especially in the first part, the two ruling melodies are certainly magnificent, and of an uncommonly fascinating character. But the most artificial combinations and variations to which the composer uses them cannot conceal their real want of depth. The ability of Mendelssohn in externally varying his themes, and in transferring them successively from one class of instruments to another, is astonishing, and yet the fact is barely concealed that his melodies soon become exhausted. How different from this is, for instance, Beethoven's great F minor sonata! There is no end to the development of the thoughts which it expresses. It is like a piece of eternity cut out of the sublimest regions and put in the most gorgeous frame. On all sides one feels it is ever bounded by eternity, whilst there is no beyond in any of Mendelssohn's works. Mendelssohn's compositions invariably convey the sentiment of the author's satisfaction with his own works. With their eternal forms everything seems to him to be complete; and whilst the idea of a determinate struggle and certain victory prevails in every one of Beethoven's greater compositions—mixed in some with scorn, in others with pity or grief, in others still with a really divine wrath or furor—contentment with his own creations is always discernible in Mendelssohn."

VI.
Minnie Hauck.

This promising young New Orleans prima donna, is recovering from the check given to her career by injudicious management in Paris, and achieving by perseverance a creditable position. The Revue et Gazette des Theatres contains a highly eulogistic notice of her appearance in "Don Pasquale," from which we subjoin a few extracts: "She was applauded, recalled and covered with flowers; in a word, her triumph was complete. And this time she really deserved the applause, the recalls and the bouquets. The real debut of Miss Hauck dates from that evening. In 'Sonnambula' and 'The Barber' the young American was not yet accustomed to the atmosphere of Salle Ventadour, and suffered, perhaps, from timidity, perhaps from embarrassment in attempting roles which Patti had, so to speak, monopolized. The day after her appearance in those operas the critics were very hard upon her; but severity did her a good service, and the advice given her has borne fruit. In 'Don Pasquale' we heard not one of those somewhat shrill final notes which before offended our ears and marred the effect of the artist's charming vocalization. Her voice was in perfect pitch, and every note was as well rounded and complete as the pearls of a Sultan's necklace. The acting of Miss Hauck was irreproachable. She has divested herself of the characteristic American stiffness, and learned how to invest the role of Norina with all the grace and coquettishness which it requires. At the end of the last act she won a most hearty burst of applause by singing Arditi's 'L'Estasi Waltz.' Now then, courage, Mademoiselle! Sing again in 'Don Pasquale,' or in some other opera as well as you sang in that. You shall not want for applause, and so we shall do you justice."

Hemlock not a Poison.

Scientific discovery has destroyed another of our most popular theories. Hemlock, to which Socrates and Phocion were said to owe their death, is pronounced by Mr. Harley and other toxicologists to be no poison at all. Sixty grains of tincture of hemlock were administered to a young woman without any apparent effects, and Mr. Harley, after a dose of twenty-four grains of the pure juice of the leaves of the hemlock, only experienced a slight muscular numbness, which passed off after an hour. From further experiments it appears that the common hemlock is neither a poison nor even a medicinal remedy. The facts relating to Socrates and Phocion may, however, be reasonably explained in another way. Hitherto dictionaries have always translated the Greek *koneion* and the Latin *cicuta* by our word hemlock. Some change of classification has no doubt taken place. What the ancients called hemlock was perhaps the *cicuta virosa*, L., which is, in fact, a most poisonous plant.

☞ The New York Herald of the 28th says: "By special cable telegram from London we learn that Spain is to obtain a king in the person of Louis de Orleans, duc de Montpensier, who will arrive in Madrid within a fortnight and assume the royalty voted by the existing authorities. The duc de Montpensier is a Bourbon, the fifth child of the late King Louis Philippe, of France. The Spanish vote limits his term of tenure of office to eighteen years, the exact period during which his father swayed the destinies of the French people."

PERSONAL.

The Late Memorial of the Kentucky Radicals.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

SOMERSET, KY., April 12, 1869.

You have published a memorial to Congress and a resolution signed by sundry citizens of Kentucky in reference to the removal of disabilities under the fourteenth amendment. As my name appears, please publish this copy of a letter addressed to that committee:

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1869.

Hon. Sam. McKee, Chairman of Committee:

SIR—At the meeting of Kentucky gentlemen (principally soldiers), held last evening at the rooms of Col. Quin Morton, to which I had been invited, I gave my name, with all present, I believe, to authenticate a paper to embody the resolution offered by yourself. The resolution, upon your motion, was passed promptly, without first being reduced to writing, and I am not now sure of its precise purport, or that it does not need to be qualified. I therefore beg leave to define my position; and, as the committee were to revise the resolution before the names should be attached, ask that if then my position as here taken is not found to accord, this shall accompany my name if used:

1st. I am in favor of such enactments by Congress as may be necessary to maintain the dignity of, and give force and effect to, the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, so that it shall be respected in all its provisions in all parts of the Union. Until this is done, I regard any acts of assumed clemency upon the part of Congress, by removing inhibitions not felt, as mockery, calculated to lower in public sentiment the sanctity of the organic law and tending to encourage all to estimate lightly obligations standing in the way of personal interests or sympathies.

2d. I am opposed to removing disabilities under the fourteenth amendment from any persons, in Kentucky or elsewhere, obnoxious thereto while holding office in defiance thereof.

Such I understood to be your proposition while addressing the meeting preliminary to moving the resolution.

Thus premising and strictly adhering, I do not wish to pre-commit myself or others against consenting to the removal of said disabilities in the case of any individual who, in respect to the law, declines to hold office against its provisions—especially in such case as where the practical alternative lies between a man of hearty impulses, who fought for his errors, but now repents them and, seeing in the light that cometh out of darkness, recognizes the advance of civil and political liberty; and, upon the other hand, some stay-at-home rebel, actuated by political expediency (of meanest kind) or led by mercenary motives, now vies with the vilest in traducing the Government, and despising and persecuting those who have stood by it, sanctioning the vindication and development of its principles.

Very respectfully,

J. W. F. PARKER.

Democratic Meeting in Trimble.

[Reported for the Courier-Journal.]

Pursuant to a call of the Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Trimble, a meeting was held in Bedford on the 12th instant for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Senatorial Convention for the Twenty-first district, composed of the counties of Henry, Oldham, Trimble, and Carroll.

The meeting being called to order, John W. Stewart was called to the chair, and T. B. Hunt appointed Secretary of the meeting.

The Chairman briefly stating the object of the meeting, a committee of one from each precinct was appointed by the chair to draft suitable resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting, to-wit: B. B. Connell, from Milton; Jas. Chowning, from Palmyra; W. F. Peak, from Bedford; T. M. Abbott, from Burrows; and James Sands, from Providence.

On motion, the chair appointed a committee of two from each district to nominate delegates to said Senatorial Convention, to-wit: Matt. King and Thomas Theobalds, from Milton; William Hunt and Alex. Norrel, from Palmyra; Dr. A. W. Bartlett and R. Bell, from Bedford; James Caplinger and William Sams, from Providence, and W. O. Callis and W. R. Morgan, from Burrows, who reported the following nominations, to-wit: A. M. King, Lindsey Cooper and J. H. Moffitt, from Milton; Rowland Kindle and Jacob Trout, from Palmyra; John B. Pierce, William Vawter and Richard Bell, from Bedford; Stephen Tague and W. C. Sams, from Providence, and W. O. Callis and W. R. Morgan, from Burrows.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Trimble, in convention assembled, do recommend to the Democracy of the Twenty-first Senatorial district, the holding of a convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator for said district, and respectfully suggest Bedford as the place, and the second Monday in June the time for holding said convention.

Resolved, That this convention fully indorse the course of our late Senator, S. M. Garriott, during his recent servitude, and also indorse the course of W. L. Voris, our neighbor Senator from Henry county.

Resolved, That in view of the implicit confidence we have in W. L. Voris, of Henry county, we would most respectfully recommend him to the favorable consideration of the Democracy of said district.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the COURIER-JOURNAL for publication, and request the Constitutionalist and Carrollton Democrat to copy.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN W. STEWART, Chairman.

T. B. HUNT, Secretary.

After the meeting adjourned W. L. Vories and Park Smith being present, and, by the by, both candidates for the Senatorship, we were agreeably entertained for a short time by each. Both being honorable and high-toned gentlemen, the district is happily situated in having nothing to lose in the election of either.

H.

THE NEGRO IN KENTUCKY.

His Rights and Privileges—Is the Negro Proscribed?

[From the Frankfort Yeoman, April 15th.]

The COURIER-JOURNAL of the 13th contains a leader on the Kentucky Democracy and the necessity of a progressive policy as the means of maintaining the ascendency which we now have in the State and of securing it in others. The main point as regards Kentucky to which it directs attention is the question of extending the legal rights of the negro as far as to admit his testimony in court. Regarding the question as one of law rather than politics, we propose to make some remarks upon the position which Kentucky occupies in regard to it and its probable solution.

The enlargement of the field of testimony, generally, and the breaking down of the barriers of the common law limitations, is meeting with favor in all countries, and the tendency is to the removal of disabilities as to competency and letting all go to the credibility. As a purely legal question the particular matter in point would produce but little difference of opinion; and it is chiefly on account of the political connections that it is matter of controversy now, the idea of extending the civil ability to testify being confounded with the conferring of the political right of suffrage—the two, however, being separate and distinct in themselves. That such is the fact it is only necessary to see in what respect the statutes of Kentucky already recognize the civil rights of negroes, without any question from any one, while opposition to their investment with political privileges is not confined to the Democratic party. When the abolition of slavery by the war became a fixed and acknowledged fact the Legislature of Kentucky recognized the transition of the negro from a condition of servitude to that of personal freedom, and, by enactment, terminated his status in the State as a chattel and established it thenceforward as that of a responsible being. To this end negroes who, as slaves, had been incompetent to hold property, were invested with that right. They were also invested, as a corollary from that initial point, with the right to sue and be sued, to contract and be contracted with; and from the very beginning the tendency of legislation has been to enlarge the civil capacity of the race. There has been, without the least controversy or without the exhibition of that alleged hostility which is falsely charged against the people of Kentucky to their late slaves, a gradual repeal of the statutes enacting different punishments for the same crimes as committed by blacks and whites, until now, in this respect, there is almost absolute equality before the law—it coming to be recognized that crime is wrong in itself, and not to be measured by the status of the wrong-doer. In giving the right to sue and be sued, some of the rights of testimony conferred upon the negro, and now possessed by him, go beyond the simple right to be questioned on oath before a jury, and are lost sight of by many in the consideration of the subject. Take, for instance, the action of attachment, which a negro can bring for debt against any white person in the State where the suit could be brought by a white person. Upon his affidavit setting forth the ground of attachment, and the execution of the legal bond, he can cause the property of the white defendant to be seized and made subject to his debt. So also, in the case of a peace warrant upon the affidavit of a negro, a white person can be arrested by a magistrate and held to answer. Then, here are two instances in which the laws of Kentucky confer upon the negro certain civil rights which are in advance of and higher than that of oral testimony. In fact, there is a logical inconsistency in conferring the one if the other is not sooner or later to follow; for we have the spectacle of admitting the *ex parte* testimony of a negro against a white man in the form of an affidavit, while he is not permitted to be brought into court and subjected to a cross-examination and the other checks which are a safe-guard to truth in oral testimony. Under these statutes it is perfectly in the range of possibility that a negro should bring into court the person or property of the highest citizen of the State upon his own affidavit, and yet the defendant would, while accused and held to answer in his goods or person upon the *ex parte* testimony of his black plaintiff or accuser, be unable to avail himself of the benefit of a black witness in his own behalf. It is the knowledge of these facts and the study of the question in its purely legal aspects that leads the members of the bar very generally, without regard to antecedents, to favor the extension, so as to give to the white man no less than the negro the advantage of all testimony, leaving it to the court and jury to weigh it according to its merits.

The mass of the people, on the other hand, viewing the question from its political standpoint, and resisting the aggressive spirit of Radicalism in its attempts to enforce political equality and its consequent evils, regard the two as inseparable, and refuse to listen to either with equal aversion. This excites surprise in other States, as Ohio and Indiana, where, while the civil status of the negro has long been recognized by his admission into court, his political recognition is as stoutly opposed as anywhere. The course of the Radical party toward Kentucky has been such a record of wrong and deception that it only requires that any measure shall be favored by that faction in order to enlist the opposition of her people. Under solemn pledges of payment for their slaves, the State was secured for the Federal side in the war, but as soon as the danger was over and emancipation an accomplished fact, even the most loyal were cheated, and the repudiation of the debt was solemnized by incorporation in the fourteenth amendment. The revulsion of feeling occasioned by this treachery and by similar acts is the cause, in great measure, of the predominant state of public opinion in Kentucky; and so far as the negro has suffered, he has only to blame his assumed friends, of whom he will in the end learn that, if interest could make them violate faith in one case, the opportunity is only wanting to make him the next sacrifice.

In this state of the case, with the Radicals, for their own selfish purposes, assuming the protectorate of the negro and using him to irritate and stir up discord in the State, we should not be misled into visiting our reproaches upon the instrument rather than the agent. To bear hardly upon the negro, or to permit him, directly or indirectly, to be maltreated, would be the worst of injustice and folly. It would be like the dog who, when a stone is thrown at him, runs to bite the unoffending missile instead of the man throwing it. But it is one thing to recognize a perplexing state of things and another to devise means to remedy it. What we have said in regard to the question at issue has been said from a legal stand point, and rather in philosophic inquiry as to facts than to remedies.

For ourselves, we believe that the case involves a problem which will find its solution rather by the agency of the silent forces at work as the ground swell of the great revolution through which we have passed in this State than in any organized attempt either to forward or retard the ultimate issue. The occurrence of one case in which the popular mind would recognize the necessity of a change would do in a day more to influence public opinion than all oral or written argument; while, if the attitude of the Radical party continues to be as threatening and insulting as it has been, the people of Kentucky will suffer any temporary inconvenience rather than be coerced into measures under Radical dictation.

THE TWITCHELLS.

Which of Them Was Guilty?—Statements by Mrs. Twitchell Regarding the Crime—Conversations with the Suicide.

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph, 13th.]

While the public is still absorbingly interested in the tragic fate of George S. Twitchell, still speculating about the truth of his "confession," and still looking for further developments, an account of what was gleaned yesterday from a visit to a near relative, or rather close friend of the suicide, cannot fail to be eagerly received. This relative, a relative by marriage, a lady of the highest Christian character and kindness of heart, was almost daily with Twitchell up to the time of his death. She also, on different occasions, met his wife Camilla, and her conversations with both of them in reference to the murderous deed for which they were arraigned, and on account of which one of them died by his own hand, were frequent, lengthy and full.

ERRORS CORRECTED.

Among other statements made to us yesterday, she detailed the correct facts of the early life of Twitchell and his first relations with the woman who subsequently became his wife. The most egregious mistakes have appeared in regard to this relationship and the circumstances of the marriage. It has been popularly supposed that he was the nephew of Mrs. Moore, the sister of the second wife of the elder Twitchell. On the contrary, George S. Twitchell, Jr., was the son of the first wife of his father, and was already a child two years of age when his father married a Miss Emily Skinner. This Miss Skinner was a sister of Mrs. Moore, and consequently the latter lady bore no relationship at all to the child, except that which was acquired by the marriage. His infancy and attractive disposition, however, drew all toward him, until his step-mother regarded him as a son of her own, and Mrs. Moore a nephew of her own. His step-mother soon had children, and he was ranked in every way with them.

CAMILLA APPEARS.

When George was almost six years of age his father purchased a house on Tenth street, below Sansom, and fitted it up for the reception of his family, Mrs. Twitchell paying a visit to Cincinnati pending the repairs. Now, who occupied the dwelling next adjoining the one purchased by the elder Twitchell? Mrs. Hill, the lady afterwards murdered, and her daughter Camilla. At this time it was that the latter and Mr. Twitchell, Sr., first became acquainted. That acquaintanceship was the poisonous beginning from which sprang all the after tragedy, unhappiness, murder, and suicide. Mrs. Twitchell returned from Cincinnati, moved into her new house, but lived there but a brief while. In three or four years, after a marriage of some eight years, she died.

THE LIFE AT CARPENTER'S LANDING.

With her death, Mr. Twitchell disposed of the house and the furniture, and subsequently took his children to a farm he owned at Carpenter's Landing, Gloucester county, N. J. Prior to taking them there, however, he for a while had them boarding in this city, with Camilla to attend them. This woman made it known, to use her own expression, that "she was their governess." When the children went to Carpenter's Landing, she likewise accompanied them, to act as housekeeper. At that time she was about twenty-nine years of age, young George, who was under her control, being only eleven years of age. It will at once be marked that she was eighteen years the elder. Thirteen years of comparative quiet life passed at the Landing. George had advanced to manhood, and worked on the farm industriously and steadily. Camilla is still retained her position in the house—ostensibly as housekeeper. At this juncture came a break. Camilla's aunt, living in the city of Washington, wrote to her, requesting that she would visit the capital for a couple of weeks. Camilla showed this to the elder Twichell, expressed her intention to go, and asked him to allow George to accompany her. With what result? At first reluctant, Twitchell, Sr., consented, and the two started. George had promised his father to be back in a week, and he returned in six days.

"Where is Camilla?" asked Twitchell, Sr.

"Oh!" replied the son, "her visit is not yet up; she will be back in another week, and wants me to meet her at the station with the carriage."

"Very well."

And then the conversation ended.

THE MARRIAGE.

On the appointed day George went to the station, but neither brought back Camilla nor returned himself. Night passed, and they made no appearance. Concerned, if not alarmed, on the following morning, the father was about starting to investigate the matter, when a note was put into his hand, conveying the information:

We were married last night by the Rev. John Chambers, and are not coming home.

GEORGE AND CAMILLA!

The freshly-joined pair took boarding for a couple of years, until, at the persuasion of Mrs. Hill, they went to live in her dwelling. When she purchased the property at the corner of Tenth and Pine streets they accompanied her thither.

As was well said by the estimable lady who gave us the foregoing information, "George did not marry her; she married George."

GEORGE IN PRISON—CAMILLA OUT.

With the circumstances of the murder, the arrest of the two, their trial, the conviction of the husband, and the acquittal of the wife, the public are already acquainted.

Our informant was with the unhappy man as frequently as possible during his trial and incarceration. None showed him more sympathy and kindness, and for none did he feel as much affection. She is entirely assured of his innocence. During the last week of his life she was with him in his cell almost every day. Of course, she held frequent and intimate conversation with him.

In all points he confirmed his "confession" already published in the papers. He averred its truth the day before his death.

He said to our informant many times, with great emphasis, and every appearance of truth:

"Oh! ———, I am innocent of that crime. It is very hard that I have to suffer for a thing I did not do!"

The following were likewise some of his remarks:

"I will never be able to go down to the gallows!"

"I was sleeping on the lounge when Camilla called me. I hurried down, and she was running up and down the floor, wringing her hands and exclaiming: 'Oh, George, I got into a difficulty with mother, and have killed her—save me!' I was so frightened that I didn't know what I did. My first impulse was to give the alarm, but she caught hold of my arm and held me back. When we had lifted her out of the window I ran back to my room and threw myself on the bed without washing my hands."

A day or two preceding his death he signed a paper in the presence of two witnesses, giving his body to the lady whom he called "aunt," for interment at her disposal. This gave her entire control of his remains, so that she had the authority to exclude from the funeral any whom she did not desire to be present.

In relation to the poker he said:

"I know nothing about the poker. I didn't know it was in the yard. I never had my hands on it. The first I knew about it was in the morning at the inquest."

TALKS WITH CAMILLA.

On Saturday afternoon, the 13th of March, Camilla Twitchell said to our informant:

"I hear that you are going to Harrisburg. How would it do for me to go with you?"

"Not at all. I wouldn't think of going with you," replied our informant.

"You and McCully," continued Camilla, "are going up together?"

"Yes."

"When you do go up," then said Camilla, "whatever you do don't ask for a pardon for him. I don't want you to ask for a pardon!"

Afterwards, on the 15th of March, our informant did go to Harrisburg in company with Mr. McCully. Her endeavors, of course, were unsuccessful.

The son of our informant was present during the foregoing conversation. He asked Camilla:

"What became of the money?"

"The one who did the murder," she replied, "must have carried it off."

"Do you think that the body was thrown out of the window?" he then inquired.

"I know," she answered, "that it was never thrown out of the window."

"What makes you think so?"

"I think," she answered, "that it was carried down."

Our informant then said:

"If it was carried down, there would have been blood all the way down the stairs."

Camilla responded:

"Oh, no! for whoever took her down had a towel, and held it under the bleeding head. We found a towel in the screen (the screen or shed in the yard). She was laid down too carefully to have been thrown out of the window. Her clothes were tucked in too nicely for her to have been thrown out. Had she been thrown out the blood would have been scattered all around in the yard. On the other hand, there was only the pool of blood which had run out from the hole in her head made by the poker. The towel which was held under the head when she was carried down stairs must have soaked up all the blood. Her dress was torn open, and whoever did the deed must have thrust his hand in and took the money."

☞ General Prim, it is thought in Madrid, has made more money and reaped more fame by the Spanish revolution, than all the rest of the revolutionary leaders. Having the army under his absolute control, he is master of the situation, and he will force Serrano and Topete into the background as soon as it suits his purposes.

☞ Dr. Evans, the American dentist in Paris, is one of the stockholders of the Constitutionnel, the semi-official organ of the French Government.

☞ Miss Van Lew, of Richmond, has decided that her official title is postmaster, and not postmistress.

INDIANA.

Message of Governor Baker.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

No one more sincerely than myself regrets the necessity which existed for convening a special session of the General Assembly at this time. The duty of calling you together at the earliest practicable period after the termination of the late regular session was so obvious that I do not intend to occupy a moment of your time in justification or explanation of the proclamation in pursuance of which you are now assembled. By the resignation of seventeen Senators and thirty-seven Representatives two days prior to the last legislative day of the late regular session, the General Assembly was practically dissolved, the quorum being, by said resignations, destroyed in both houses. When this happened, no appropriations had been made to meet the ordinary expenditures of the State government for the years 1869 and 1870, or for the support of the benevolent and other public institutions of the State during the same period. The fact that the General Assembly has, on three different occasions within the last twelve years, been disbanded by the action of the minority of its members, before the appropriations necessary to carry on the State government and meet the current expenses of the benevolent institutions had been passed, seems to imperatively demand that these absolutely necessary appropriations should be provided for by a permanent and continuing law, that they shall be placed beyond and above the demands and vicissitudes of mere party organizations. To this end I respectfully recommend the passage of an act providing that, whenever the General Assembly, at its regular biennial session, shall fail to pass laws making appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the State government, and for the support of its benevolent and other public institutions, then it shall be competent for the State officers to direct the Auditor of State to draw his warrant on the State Treasury for the amount necessary for these purposes; not exceeding, however, the amounts appropriated for the same purposes for the last year, for which appropriations shall have been made. It would be no difficult matter to frame a law of this kind, so as to securely guard the Treasury against improper drafts being made upon it, and at the same time protect the public interests against the consequences of a failure on the part of the General Assembly to make these necessary appropriations. In the absence of such a law, whenever the General Assembly fails to pass the necessary appropriation bills, the State Government must either cease to perform its functions and the inmates of the benevolent institutions be disbanded, or loans must be contracted without the authority of law to enable these functions to be carried on and these institutions to be supported.

I think no candid man will dispute the proposition that, when one branch of the State government fails or refuses to perform a clear duty which it alone is competent to perform, another branch of the same government should not, by such a failure, be left in a position in which it cannot perform its own duties without assuming powers not conferred by the Constitution and laws. The provision I am asking you to make for all these ordinary and necessary expenditures has long since been adopted in relation to the institution for the deaf and dumb. By the law governing that institution ample provision is made for drawing money from the treasury for its ordinary expenses in the event that the legislature should fail to make the regular biennial appropriation.

At your late regular session, in passing the general revenue laws, you wisely made the tax a continuous one, until changed by law. This was doubtless done to meet the contingency of a failure to pass a revenue law. I ask that the same principle be adopted respecting such appropriations as are absolutely necessary for the continuance of the State government and the support of the public institutions of the State.

I trust, now that you are again in session, that you will without distinction of party feel that your first and paramount duty is to make the appropriations which the emergencies of the public service so manifestly demand. The Constitution of the State in terms declares that "it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide by law for the support of institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb and the blind, and also for the treatment of the insane." Every member of this General Assembly, in common with myself, has taken an oath to support the Constitution, of which the section quoted is a part. Here there is a plain duty, binding upon every member, regardless of his party affiliations or relationships. Now, shall a plain duty like this, concerning which honest, intelligent minds cannot differ, be subordinated to or made dependent upon any other question of party politics upon which there may be an honest and an earnest difference of opinion? I trust not. I hope you will, with the least practical delay, make the necessary appropriations, and especially those required to meet the liabilities already contracted by the Trustees of the State Normal School, the Commissioners of the House of Refuge, and the Trustees of the Soldiers' Home. The managers of these institutions have been greatly embarrassed by reason of the fact that provision has not been made for the payment of these debts, and the gentlemen who have advanced for these institutions have been put to inconvenience by reason of the non-payment of these advances.

Having at the opening of the last regular session given you such information touching the condition of the State as was thought necessary, and having recommended such measures as were judged to be expedient, I deem it only necessary now to refer you to the message then communicated, instead of restating the same information and reiterating the same recommendations. I beg, however, before closing, to submit for your consideration a supplemental report of the Trustees of the Soldiers' Home, setting forth the necessity which exists for such an institution, and demonstrating that it should receive from the State a more liberal support than was proposed to be given by the general appropriation bill, which passed the House at the last session.

By the revenue bills passed at the late session the State Debt Sinking Fund tax was reduced one-half, or from twenty cents to ten cents on each one hundred dollars in value of property, and the State debt tax proper was reduced one-fourth, or from twenty cents to fifteen cents. This is certainly a satisfactory reduction, and if local taxation could be reduced in a corresponding ratio, there would be little cause of complaint of the burdens of taxation. With this large reduction, the State will still be in a condition to make all the appropriations contemplated at the regular session, and increase the allowance to the Soldiers' Home to the extent asked for by the trustees of that institution. I believe that duty to our disabled soldiers, and to the orphan children of those who have passed away, requires this at our hands. A careful study of the facts stated in the supplemental report of the trustees will convince any unprejudiced mind of the necessity of such an institution, and of increased liberality in your appropriations for its enlargement and support.

I herewith, also, respectfully submit for your consideration a supplemental report of the Directors of the State Prison South, showing that, for reasons therein set forth, the finances of said prison are not in so favorable a condition as was represented in the late annual report of the Directors. The discrepancy grows out of the fact, as the supplemental report alleges, that the late warden had contracted debts on account of the prison, no account of which was entered on the books, and no report of which was made to the Directors. This supplemental report also asks an appropriation for repairs, and shows that the number of prisoners is decreasing, and that Marion county should be reannexed to the Southern Prison District. Since the close of the late regular session I have been informed by M. P. Ghee, Esq., one of the directors of said prison, that he has accepted an appointment under the General Government, viz: that of gauger of distilled spirits, and has qualified, thereby vacating his office as director of the prison. I herewith submit a copy of his letter announcing the fact, to the end that you may take such steps to fill the vacancy as to you may seem proper.

I trust you will have a pleasant and harmonious session, and that your deliberations will result in the passage of such measures as will be promotive of the welfare of the State and the happiness of its people.

CONRAD BAKER.

CURTIN.

Our New Minister to Russia.

Andrew Gregg Curtin, appointed Minister to Russia by President Grant, was born at the village of Bellefonte, Pa., April 3, 1817. His father was an iron manufacturer of large means in Center county, and his mother a daughter of Andrew Gregg, a well-known Pennsylvania politician. Mr. Curtin was educated at an academy at Milton, a small village on the Susquehanna river, and read law in the office of Judge Reed, at Carlisle. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Bellefonte. From this time forward he took an active interest in politics, supporting all the candidates of the Whig party for the Presidency from Harrison to Scott. In 1844 he stumped the State in behalf of Henry Clay. In 1848 and 1852 he was placed on the Presidential electoral ticket, and in both these years traversed the State in behalf of the candidates of the Whig party. In 1854 he was Chairman of the State Central Committee, Mr. James Pollock being the candidate for Governor in that year. After his election, Governor Pollock offered Mr. Curtin the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth, which was accepted by the latter. Mr. Curtin was himself elected Governor in 1860, and re-elected in 1863. He was inaugurated January 15, 1861, and during the next six years was one of the leading spirits among the loyal Governors of the Northern States. The militia laws of the State were remodeled at his instance only a few days before the fall of Fort Sumter, and from that event until the close of the war he was active in raising volunteers and defending the State against invasion. Among the soldiers he was always popular on account of his constant zeal in their behalf. He was pressed at the Chicago convention in May, 1868, for the Vice Presidency on the ticket with General Grant, but the current being in favor of Mr. Colfax, he caused his name to be withdrawn. He took an active interest in the ensuing campaign, speaking in New York, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and other States.

☞ Berryer did not leave any articles of much value, but several things at the sale brought high prices simply because they belonged to him. One of his canes brought eighty francs, and a writing desk brought eleven hundred francs. Some things went very low, however—among them a portrait of Rossini, which the musician sent him with an autograph inscription, which fetched only one hundred francs. The total product of the sale was only 35,000 francs.

☞ Gargaroff, the wealthiest merchant in Moscow, is the grandson of a serf, and his father was a poor shoemaker.

☞ Pauline Lucca, the great prima donna, is having her throat operated on for the improvement of her voice.

☞ The choirs of New York churches are largely occupied by professional singers.

The ... of ... the ... Dr. Jones of N. Y. ... at the Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky., ... from the 20th of April to the 15th of May.

Symptoms of Chronic Catarrh, by Dr. J. A. Jones.

1st—Of the head—heavy, dull aching over the eyes, sometimes extending back through different parts of the head, and causing a weight or pain or dullness on top of the head, snapping and cracking noises in the ears, dullness of hearing; often the secretion collects in the middle ear, closing up the eustachian tubes, producing deafness; the lining membrane being the same from the nose, throat and ears, ... VIRULENT in the nose, sometimes causing a tenderness or producing offensive breath ... if the partition bone early is affected the DISCHARGE is fetid, and when they discharge, which is generally after exertion, the nose is open, the nasal breathing more easily; and the head feels more clear ... entirely gone, but is aggravated by every fresh cold. The offensive smell for which the unfortunate ... many kinds of drugs to neutralize or destroy, and thereby be enabled to go into society without being a positive nuisance, which persons of both sexes are, on account of this barbarous and offensive disease called OZOENA, which has now assumed a TERTIARY form of Cancer, destroying everything but the outside skin, letting the nose sink in, extending to the throat, destroying the voice, etc., when the disease is called Laryngitis, Tracheitis, Bronchitis, etc.

Symptoms of the Throat, &c.

A collection of tenacious or slimy secretion falling down into the throat and throat, ... hacking, rasping, hoarseness and scraping to keep open the wind pipe, difficult breathing, oppression and soreness under the breastbone, tenderness on the left side; rheumatic pains between the shoulders; stiff neck on taking cold, palpitation of the heart, torpid liver, sometimes yellow complexion, general dull and heavy feeling, extreme shortness of breath, great soreness in the chest, ... sensation, ... of wind, yawning, sighing, laughing ... breathe, distress, sleepless nights, worse when lying down; and it now either terminates in consumption of the lungs, or follows the mucous membrane through the whole alimentary and urinal canal, causing dyspepsia, constipation, piles, inflammation of the bladder, trouble in the urinary organs, (and in women nearly the whole train of female diseases) and general consumption, emaciation, complete prostration, etc. all of which, and many other symptoms, called by twenty different names, the sufferer may exist AWHILE.

Ozoena—An Offensive Disease in the Nose,

Which eats away the partition bone, destroys the sense of smell, produces green or yellowish scabs, the shape of the nostril; sometimes flat, often tainted with blood and matter, causing weakness and dullness over the eyes, headache, loss of memory, giddiness, &c. This disease is often caused by bad colds, by suppressed skin diseases, scrofula, measles, scarlet fever, psoriasis, syphilis and other contagious diseases, and neglect of contagions. It often extends to the throat, producing hoarseness, bronchitis and CONSUMPTION, if neglected. It is a TERTIARY form of CANCER, DESTROYING the NOSE and THROAT when too long neglected.

Dr. JONES is the ONLY physician in the United States who thoroughly understands and cures this DANGEROUS and OFFENSIVE disease. He destroys the offensive smell in FIVE MINUTES, and relieves the sufferer in every way AT ONCE, and CURES the disease in a short time.

Letters will be answered if they contain $1 and five red stamps.

Dr. J. makes a specialty of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, &c. He is a graduate of the best medical colleges of Europe and America. His DIPLOMAS proving the same are suspended in his office. a15 d3

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer till 12 o'clock M. on Friday, April 23, 1869, to execute the following work:

To dig and wall a cistern at the intersection of Eighteenth and Duncan streets.

To grade and pave and furnish with metal gutters the sidewalk on the east side of Campbell street, between Franklin and Geiger streets.

To grade and pave and furnish with metal gutters the sidewalk on the west side of Shelby street, between Franklin street and the first alley south of Franklin street.

To grade and pave and furnish with metal gutters the sidewalk on both sides of Gray street, between Clay and Shelby streets.

To grade and pave and furnish with metal gutters the unimproved portion of the sidewalk on the south side of Gray, between Hancock and Clay streets.

To regrade, recurb, and repave, and furnish with metal gutters the sidewalk on both sides of Linden street, between East and Floyd streets.

To dig and wall a cistern at the intersection of Franklin and Cabell.

To regrade, recurb, and repave, and furnish with metal gutters the sidewalk on both sides of Jefferson street, between Campbell and Wenzel streets.

To grade, curb, and pave, and furnish with metal gutters the sidewalk on the west side of Garden street, between Green street and Bardstown turnpike.

To regrade and repave and furnish with metal gutters the sidewalk on the south side of Chestnut street, between Jackson and Hancock streets.

To regrade, recurb, and repave, and furnish with metal gutters the sidewalk on the north side of Jefferson street from Wenzel street eastwardly to H. Wolfring's east line.

To dig and wall a cistern at the intersection of Fifth and Breckinridge streets.

To grade, curb, subpave, and macadamize Ward street from Fifth street to its intersection with the second 10-foot alley running north and south.

To curb, subpave, and macadamize Kentucky street from the east side of Preston to the east side of Hancock, if extended.

To dig and wall a cistern at the intersection of Third and Oak streets.

To dig and wall a cistern at the intersection of Franklin and Wenzel.

To grade and pave with block pavement the alley from Fifth to Sixth and between Ward and Kentucky streets.

To grade and pave with block pavement the alley from Broadway to Second, east and west alley north of Broadway, and between Eighth and Ninth streets.

To grade and pave the alley from Clay street to the end of the alley running north and south, and between Broadway and Gray streets.

To grade and pave with block pavement the alley from Sixth street to Seventh street eastwardly to its intersection with Ward street.

To pave with block pavement the alley from Clay to Shelby, and between Gray and Lawrence streets.

To grade and pave with block pavement the first 10-foot alley from the west side of Pope or Fifth street, and from Ward street south to the east and west alley.

To grade and pave with block pavement the alley from Chestnut to Madison, and between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and about 140 feet south of Twelfth street.

To grade, curb, subpave, and macadamize Seventeenth street from the south side of Chestnut to the north side of Broadway; to be contracted for by squares.

To regrade, recurb and repave, and furnish with metal gutters, the sidewalk on the north side of Chestnut street, between First and Floyd streets; to be contracted for by squares.

To grade and pave, and furnish with metal gutters the unimproved portion of the sidewalk on the south side of Portland avenue, between Shippingport road or Twenty-sixth street and the east line of Allen's property.

To regrade, recurb, and repave, and furnish with metal gutters, the south side of Jefferson street from Wenzel street eastwardly to Jacob Steller's east line.

To regrade, recurb, and repave, and furnish with metal gutters, the sidewalk on the south side of Gray street, between Brook and Floyd.

To grade, curb, subpave, and macadamize Preston street from the north side of Kentucky to the north side of Mechanic, excepting the iron and wood of the railroad bridge.

To grade and pave, and furnish with metal gutters, the improved portion of the sidewalk on the south side of Portland avenue, from opposite west side Eighth cross street to opposite west side of Eighth cross street.

The above work to be done in accordance with general ordinances concerning streets.

Bond with approved security required, and separate bids for each piece of work. The city reserves the right to reject any and all of the bids.

PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor. a15 dtd

Mayor's office, April 14, 1869.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer till 12 o'clock M. on Friday, April 23d, 1869, to execute the following work:

To construct the stone abutments required for the bridge to be built over Beargrass creek, on the proposed extension of Main street will cross said creek.

To make and put up in place, the iron superstructure of said bridge.

The work to be done in accordance with the plans and specifications of the City Engineer, and under the direction and supervision of the Street Commissioners.

Bond with approved security required, and separate bids for each piece of work. The city reserves the right to reject any and all of the bids.

PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor. Mayor's Office, April 14, 1869. a15 dtd

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer till 12 o'clock M. on Friday, April 16, 1869, to execute the following work:

To grade and pave the unpaved portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Sixteenth street, between Chestnut and Broadway. To be contracted for by squares.

To supply the city with Hydraulic Cement (the best) as may be required from time to time during the current year. Said cement to be tested by the City Engineer, and to be delivered at any point within the city limits, and in such quantities as may be directed by the Street Commissioner.

PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor. Mayor's Office, April 13, 1869. a15 dtd

Notice to Contractors.

LARGE BUILDINGS TO LET.

SEALED proposals will be received till the 1st day of May next for the erection of a corridor and wing and other additions and improvements to the buildings of the Institution for the Education and Training of Feeble-minded Children, near Frankfort, including cellars, engine, boilers, coil, machinery, barn, &c. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Land Office, in Frankfort.

Bids may be made for the whole work and materials or for any portion thereof, the right being reserved by the Commissioners to reject all bids. Bonds, with approved security, will be required of the contractor for the faithful execution of the work.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

a3 dtd JAS. A. DAWSON, Secretary.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, Mayor and Trustees, for the additions and improvements to the Louisville Marine Hospital, at the architect's office until April 24, 1869. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Messrs. Bradshaw, Vogdes & Co.

PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor. JOHN H. CROWE, GEO. W. MORRIS, PHIL. T. GERMAN, } Trustees. a1 dtd

To Contractors—Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad.

PROPOSALS will be received up to Saturday, May 1, inclusive, for the graduation, masonry, and ballasting of the remaining 41 sections of this road, situated at intervals upon the 90 ... between Connellsville and Cumberland.

Specifications will be ready for distribution at the Pittsburg and Cumberland offices on Friday, the 9th of April, and all information necessary to the proper examination of the work will be afforded by the Engineers upon the line.

By order of the President and Directors.

BENJ. H. LATROBE, Chief Engineer.

Office Pittsburg and Connellsville R. R. Co., Pittsburg, March 18, 1869. }

mh22 eod1day1

Notice to Contractors.

THE Owensboro and Russellville Railroad Company propose to let to contract the graduation and masonry of the first twenty-one sections of the road, lying between Owensboro and Livermore. Proposals will be received between the 15th inst. and the 10th prox., at the office of the Company, where plans and specifications can be seen.

EDMUND TURNER, Chief Engineer. Owensboro, Ky., March 25, 1869. mh30 d24

Notice to Architects.

THE Board of Commissioners for the building of a fire-proof public office in the city of Frankfort, having extended the time for receiving plans and specifications and deciding thereon until 11 o'clock A. M. on the 20th day of April next, the undersigned, Secretary of the Board, will, upon application, furnish all architects applying the necessary information to enable them to compete.

mh1 dtd P. SWIGERT, Secy.

FALLS CITY
Vinegar Factory.
AUG. HORSTMAN,
28 FOURTH ST.

BEST quality of Wine, Cider, and Apple Vinegar, and Pickles in barrels. fe17 eodtm

Southern Importation!
KRUG & CO.'S REIMS
CHAMPAGNE WINE.

WARRANTED to be fully equal to any on sale in the United States.

The senior of this firm in Reims is acknowledged the chief connoisseur of wines in France, and will allow none but the best to leave his cellars. It is imported into this country by A. Rochereau & Co., New Orleans. We have been appointed sole agents for Kentucky, and will supply the trade at importers' prices.

W. H. WALKER & CO., Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers, a6 deodlm 34 Main street.

MEDICAL.

Dr. C. Brown & Co.'s Patent Sponge and Dental Medicines.

FOR SALE BY ... Indiana, or by PETER, POWERS, & COOPER, or SPRINGER & BRO., Louisville, Ky.

[Advertisement]

DeGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL

PREPARED to cure Rheumatism, Deafness, Pain of Limbs, Piles, and all Sores and pains in the ... and ... DeGrath's Electric Belt Pills. Price of Oil 50 and $1 per bottle, and Pills ... For sale by druggists and dealers every where. Depot ... Philadelphia.

Gates's Head Dispensary.

Office No. 107 Jefferson street, between Second and Third streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED 1855 and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, 1861, "for the treatment of all diseases of the blood and generative organs of both sexes, ... from early errors, ... Dr. ... Consulting Surgeon of the celebrated Dispensary, and Author of the above work, may be consulted ... on all the above diseases ... Read the above work before entrusting yourself elsewhere, ... GATES'S HEAD DISPENSARY, Louisville, Ky. fe16 d

DR. GATES'
PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Especial attention paid to Gonorrhea or Seminal weakness, brought on by solitary habit or arising from excesses. Having treated the disease successfully for years, we are enabled to GUARANTEE a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent free from observation by mail or express. Cure treatment, with full symptoms, sent to any address, on the receipt of ... cents each. Best quality of French male safes for sale; price ... cents each, or $5 per dozen. Send by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.

We are agents for Madame Crosand's French Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstructions of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps.

CAUTION.—These pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. Apply for M. La Croix's French Preventive Powder, for the prevention of conception—GUARANTEED. Price by mail, $2 and three postage stamps.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M.

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN,
Consulting Physician.

No. 85 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs
LOUISVILLE, KY.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,
45 RUE DE RICHELIEU,
PARIS.

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON—By Leras, M. D. Docteur es Sciences. Grimault & Co., Chemists, Paris. According to the opinion of all the members of the Paris Academy of Medicine, this article is superior to all the ferruginous preparations known. It agrees best with the stomach, does not cause constipation, and contains the elements of the blood and the osseous frame, and assimilates easily with the system. ... Vallet's pills, ... iron reduced by hydrogen, lactate of iron, and other ferruginous mineral waters. One tablespoonful of this solution of syrup contains three grains of the salt of iron. They are both colorless.

Dr. Burin du Buisson's
DIGESTIVE LOZENGES OF THE ALKALINE LACTATES. The Alkaline Lactates exercise the most beneficial influence over the derangement of the digestive organs, ... affections of the stomach, ... through their combination with ... preferred by all the French and other physicians ... the principle of digestion. For the information of the public ... stated here that the symptoms of impaired digestion ... heartburn, headache, pain in the stomach, and bowels, loss of appetite, emaciation, &c.

Diseases of the Chest.

SIRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME—Grimault & Co., Chemists, Paris. A syrup composed ... has been introduced by Dr. Churchill ... in the treatment of pulmonary consumption ... in the most perfectly pure and neutral condition ... pure hypophosphites of lime and soda ... Dr. Grimault & Co. of Paris. This syrup is the ... all the properties required in this valuable medicine.

Diarrhea, Derangements of the Stomach.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA—The natural vegetable production, perfectly innocuous, has been used in Brazil with the greatest success as a preventive and cure of all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. ... opium and the subnitrate of bismuth.

Children's Diseases.

IODIZED SIRUP OF HORSE RADISH. Prepared by Grimault & Co., Paris. This syrup contains iodine combined with the juice of the horse radish ... and scurvy grass, in which iodine and sulphur exist naturally ... it is the best substitute for cod liver oil ... strup of horse radish invariably produces most effect ... lymphatic, ... ulceration of the glands, ... enlargement ... to the ... stomach ... vigor.

☞ For circulars of all of the above preparations please apply to

Peter, Powers, & Cooper
Direct Importers, & Wholesale Agents for the West.
jy16 fly

A CARD TO THE LADIES.
Dr. Duponco's
Golden Periodical Pills!
For Females.

Infallible in Correcting Irregularities, Removing Obstructions of the Monthly Turns, from whatever cause, and

ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL AS A PREVENTIVE!

And the only safe and sure remedy for all disorders peculiar to females.

They never fail to cure Distressing and Painful Menstruation, Retention, Pains in the Back and Loins, Pressing-down Pains, ... Blood to the Head, ... Palpitation of the Heart, and those annoying, weakening, and ... female ...

THE LEUCORRHEA, OR WHITES

In all its most distressing forms

ACT LIKE A CHARM.

PRICE $1 PER BOX; SIX BOXES, $5.

Sold wholesale and retail by ... General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed: OWEN & SUTTON, Druggists, ... Market, corner of Floyd street; ... Eleventh and Walnut streets, ... HAMPTON, corner ... and ... streets.

Ladies, by sending either of the above agents $1 through the Louisville Postoffice, can have the pills sent to any part of the city or country by mail, free of postage.

Sold also by one Druggist in every city and town in the United States.

Dr. G. W. Lancaster,

104 1-2 Fifth street, corner Court Place, cures ... syphilis, ... treatment. ... blood arising from abuse or excesses in old or young. Dr. L. has made office practice his special study for twenty years, and cured more cases than any other physician in America, and has cured upward of 10,000 cases in Louisville alone. Diseases incident to females treated with ENTIRE SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Nervous Debility, Painful Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $2.

Superior quality of Male Safes, $2 each or 3 for $5. Sent by mail. Consultation free and confidential. fe5 d6f

COAL! COAL! COAL!

JOHN McCLOSKEY, ... Pittsburg.

CHAS. MILLER, Agent, ... Louisville.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in PITTSBURG, YOUGHIOGHENY, and other COAL for parlor use, double screened, also cooking and steam purposes.

Office—East side Second, No. 65, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky.

Coal delivered above and below the Falls and on the Cars. ... d6f

REMOVAL.

R. Thierman & Co., Wholesale Liquor Dealers,

HAVE removed from ... Market ... to 80 MAIN STREET, ... and ... Third sts. ... a10 dtf

JEFFERSON SAW MILLS,
On River, between Wenzel and Cabell.
H. WOODS FERGUSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS and dealers in all kinds of Saw, Circular and Gange Sawed Pine, Poplar and Oak Building Lumber. Also manufacturers of all kinds of Poplar, Cherry, Walnut, Gum and Beech ... for Furniture ... We have great facilities for sawing RAILROAD ... RAILWAY TIES and STRINGERS ... H. WOODS FERGUSON & CO.

PIANOS.

HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS
Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. ... dtf

COAL! COAL!

FOR the best quality of PITTSBURG COAL call on O'NEAL & CO. N. W. HUGHES, Agent. A fresh supply just received from their own mines at Pittsburg. ...

HILL'S GOLD PEN
MANUFACTORY.

NO. 85 FOURTH STREET, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. Gold Pens Repaired. ... Price List sent free. Address R. C. HILL & CO. ...

STENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER

C. CAMPBELL,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NO. 68 THIRD STREET.

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET, is just receiving a new supply of spring and summer goods. ap20 d3f

[illegible] April 16, 1869.

[illegible] Departure of Trains.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad. [illegible]

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad. [illegible]

Jeffersonville Railroad. [illegible]

Arrival and Closing of Mails.

[illegible]

Notice to Indiana Exchanges.

Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Lafayette, Vincennes, and all of our Indiana exchanges excepting Madison and Evansville papers, are requested to address their papers to COURIER-JOURNAL Reporter, Jeffersonville, Ind.

THE NEWS.

Minister Hale has resigned.

Cameron opposes Curtin's confirmation as Minister to Russia.

Fifteen buildings were destroyed by fire in Ripon, Wis., on Wednesday.

The naturalization treaty with Great Britain was ratified by the Senate yesterday.

Sickles thinks he hasn't been treated right in the matter of foreign missions. Republicans are ungrateful.

Cole and Dempsey, arrested in Memphis charged with setting fire to the Empire Saloon Tuesday night, were acquitted yesterday.

Major Charles O. Rogers, proprietor of the Boston Journal, died in Boston yesterday evening.

Timothy C. Day, an ex-member of Congress from Ohio, died of consumption at his residence, in Cincinnati, yesterday evening.

Phillip P. Haggert, for fifteen years clerk of the postoffice at Lowell, Mass., was arrested there yesterday, charged with opening and robbing letters.

The First District Court, in New Orleans, yesterday overruled the indictment against Auditor Wickliffe, and ordered the suit to proceed. The decision was lengthy and elaborate.

John D. Defrees, late Superintendent of Public Printing, will probably be appointed Second Controller of the Treasury, in place of the present incumbent, who will shortly resign.

A committee examining the County Auditor's books in Cincinnati yesterday decided that $2,800 had been paid to a mission clerk as penalties on unreturned buildings contrary to law and should be refunded.

A dispatch from Rock Island, Illinois, says it is reported that most of the ordnance stores sold at the arsenal there some days ago, were bought by agents of the Cuban insurrectionists.

In the Criminal Court in Baltimore yesterday morning John Macnamara was sentenced to be hanged on such day as the Governor may appoint, for the murder of his wife on Christmas day, 1867.

At a meeting of the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in Baltimore, on Wednesday, the usual semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the main stem and 5 per cent. on the Washington branch were declared.

A banquet will be tendered to Gen. Schofield at the Southern Hotel in St. Louis to-morrow. It is expected that Gens. Sheridan, Custar, and other distinguished military men will be present.

The much-talked-of Chicago lake front bill, vetoed by Governor Palmer, was passed yesterday in the Illinois House of Representatives over the veto by a vote of fifty-two to thirty-one. The tax exemption bill also passed over the Governor's veto.

In the Brooklyn, N. Y., Supreme Court, on Wednesday, Mrs. Winfred Ward, who was married to John Ward in 1834, and has not from that time till the time of his decease, in 1864, been recognized by him as his wife, recovered over $30,000 from his estate.

Ex-President Johnson spoke to a vast concourse of people in Memphis yesterday afternoon, from the stand at the Overton Hotel. His speech did not materially differ from that in Nashville, published in the COURIER-JOURNAL of Sunday last. It was well received and heartily applauded.

W. B. Densmore, of Stoalsburg, New York, has lost four valuable imported cattle. They were seen licking the sides of a newly-painted barn, after which they, with three others, were taken suddenly ill. Four Alderney cattle, imported from Scotland, together with three Alderney heifers, have died within three days. They cost five thousand dollars in gold. The balance are recovering.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, April 15.

Rev. Thomas Crow starts for Europe today.

W. P. Field is an independent candidate for Councilman in the Third Ward.

Dr. Field has returned from New Orleans.

It was rumored yesterday that Mr. Twoomey had announced himself a candidate for City Treasury.

Mr. James W. House, an ex-applicant for the postoffice, has received a clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington with a salary of $1200.

There are some counterfeiters among us, who have been here since last Friday, shoving counterfeit twenty-five cent notes. They are pretty well executed. Look out for them.

Our informant was mistaken in stating that the railroad robbers had confessed their guilt. Three of them have turned State's evidence against Hughes, who was convicted and sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

It is said that a few days ago some lusty little villains were lurking around the back yards of the city school houses and in several cases attempted rape upon some school girls. If this is so, it demands the immediate attention of the authorities.

Within the past two days, the following prisoners have arrived at the State Prison South: Wm. A. Hunt, Putnam county, larceny, four years; John Hendricks, [illegible] county, two years; Samuel Dugle, Ohio, burglary, two years; Sam Campbell, same place, offense and time.

The appointment of James Ferrier as Postmaster of Jeffersonville was a general surprise. It is accounted for from the fact that Gen. Grant, on grounds of personal friendship, had appointed Mr. Ferrier the Assessorship, which Col. D. C. Thomas received. The last appointment is a mistake.

Mrs. Nancy E. Clem arrived at the Prison South in charge of two officers yesterday morning. She was allowed the privileges of retirement to recover from the fatigue of her journey. One of the officers of the prison says she does not look like a vicious woman, but her features show a strong and determined will.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, April 15.

Hon. John S. Davis goes to Indianapolis [illegible].

The Ohio Falls City Iron Works Company is said to be overrun with work.

Officer Wm. Lansford yesterday afternoon arrested a drunken negro and lodged him in jail.

The new warehouse being built for the [illegible] of John B. Ford & Co. is fast approaching completion.

The Professor of Velocipedianism is doing a good business in Hurley & Beamer's mammoth warehouse. Several of our young men are becoming very dexterous in the art.

There is only one case of small-pox in the city, which is almost well, and no new cases. The health of the city has much improved within a month past. There are but few cases of scarlet fever or measles now remaining.

Miss Hattie Critchlow, who has a private school in the sixth ward, it is said intends giving her scholars a private picnic next month. The parents of the scholars express themselves highly pleased with her abilities as a teacher.

Our readers will remember that Dr. Fisher was robbed of $350, at his residence on Oak street, about four months ago. The thief, a negro boy fourteen years old, Wm. Fisly, was arrested on Wednesday night by officer Sandford. Two indictments have already been found against him for larceny.

On Wednesday night, about twelve o'clock, an affray occurred between Officer Stewart Sandford and Malander Adkenson, which will most likely prove fatal to the former. We learn that Mr. Sandford had arrested a drunken man and desired to place him in the Jefferson engine-house, to which Adkenson objected, saying the place was no police station. At this Mr. Sandford became enraged and stripped his coat for a fight. Adkenson stepped back and seized the poker ostensibly to stir the fire, with which he struck Sandford a fearful blow on the left side of the head, above the ear, fracturing the skull and injuring the eye, knocking him senseless to the floor. The injured man was carried to his residence on Seventh street, where Drs. Sloan and Green were called in, but up to last evening all medical aid had failed to bring Mr. Sandford to sensibility. It is said that for some time past both of the combatants have been at variance with each other, in consequence of some misunderstanding, and that the affray of Wednesday night is the culmination of the mutual ill feeling. Mr. Sandford has been for many years a citizen of New Albany, and was once sheriff of Floyd county.

THE CITY.

Chancery Court.

Chancellor Cochran will resume his duties in the Chancery Court this morning.

Going to Covington.

Judge Bland Ballard will open the United States Court in Covington [illegible] week for a short term.

The Collectorship.

Mr. Luse, the new Collector of Customs, is required to give bond of $175,000. His salary will be $6,000.

Court of Appeals.

This court is again in session at Frankfort, but from some cause we failed to get our usual report from it last night.

In Again.

Maggie Hagan, a disorderly female victim of seductive stimulants, was lodged in Clay-street station-house last night.

New Music.

J. L. Peters, New York, has just published another of the popular songs of Will S. Hays, entitled "Darling Linnie Dora."

John Burks, Esq.

Attention is directed to the strong and flattering call on this estimable gentleman to become a candidate for a seat in the Legislature of Kentucky.

At Last.

The remnants of the wretched fence of the old cemetery on Jefferson street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, are at last being removed to give place to a handsome iron railing.

City Hospital Extension.

The architects, Bradshaw, Vogdes & Co., have extended the time for receiving bids for work on the City Hospital improvements to the 24th inst. Contractors will make a note of this.

Superlatively Slim.

There were eight or ten cases only before Judge Craig yesterday morning. None of these proved serious to the offenders or lucrative to the State. Court finished its morning's business in sixty minutes.

Wooden Walls.

Dick Moore has just completed a mammoth bill and poster board on Third street, opposite the postoffice. It is the largest thing of the kind in the city, and is big enough to carry the next election, if rightly conducted.

A Rise in Building Material.

Two negro girls, of eighteen summers or thereabout, were arrested yesterday and lodged in First-street station-house for throwing brickbats at the massive brow of a white male pedestrian who chanced to pass their vicinity.

Fine Sport.

A distinguished member of the Board of Aldermen, accompanied by a friend, went to the country on Tuesday in quest of recreation and jacksnipe, and the two succeeded in bagging no less than seventy-five snipe in the short space of five hours, our aldermanic friend killing forty-five birds. Rather good shooting for an Alderman.

A Wool-gathering.

A negro man and a negro woman fought yesterday on one of the principal streets, running north and south, attracting considerable attention. After some desultory hits and digs on the part of both, the woman seized a hatchet and charged on her antagonist, who, however, received only a slight wound and succeeded in wresting the dangerous weapon from her. No arrests were made.

Young Burglars Caught.

John Huber, Wm. Hagor, two white boys thirteen years of age, and Bob Davis, a colored boy sixteen years old, were arrested yesterday by officer Sinkhorn, on charge of breaking into a grocery on Washington street between Campbell and Wenzel. A number of missing pencils, marbles, etc., were found in their possession. They were lodged in Clay-street station-house.

A Huge Back Down.

One of the dirt-carts, with two horses attached, at work on the fill just below the great bridge, on day before yesterday, backed too far down and pitched over the slope—horses and all—a distance of some forty-five feet. The horses turned a complete summersault, but came down softly and were not killed. The driver was spry enough to disengage himself before the concern went over.

Peace, be Still.

Another act in the Magazine street negro row was played in Justice Clement's court yesterday morning. Alex. Stewart caused the arrest of John Evans, and Isabella Stewart had Emma Janes brought to justice. Each of the prisoners was placed under bonds in the sum of three hundred dollars to be of good behavior for the space of six months. This temporary quietus will doubtless please all the dusky denizens of Magazine.

The P. R. in Lower Town.

Two boys in the lower part of the city, neither of them over twelve years of age, a few days ago negotiated what they called a prize fight, and on day before yesterday met to carry out their programme. They fought desperately for a few minutes, at the end of which time, the rules of the prize ring not having been strictly adhered to, the faces of both were scratched beyond recognition, and they each ingloriously retired with their scars, neither having vanquished the other.

The Pat Kelly Damage Suit.

A sort of compromise was effected yesterday in the Pat Kelly damage suit, in which a negro named Lewis Oldham, at the last term of the United States Court, got a judgment against Kelly for $800 damages claimed to have been sustained in an assault. The negro agreed to sign away his interest in the execution for $400, Kelly also to pay costs, which amount to about $78. The attorney for the negro proposes to disregard the compromise, and to push the suit until the entire $800 shall be paid.

Hall Inauguration.

The splendid public hall, over the Seventh-street market, just fitted up by our progressive fellow-citizen, W. E. Glover, Esq., will be thrown open this evening. Mr. W. A. Bristor, a very worthy and energetic young gentleman, will manage the inauguration exercises, which are to consist of velocipede and roller skate practice by professionals and amateurs. The exhibition will be quite pleasing, and the hall is almost sure to be thronged. This new hall is by far the most spacious one in Louisville, and has been constructed regardless of expense: It embodies all the most improved conveniences and embellishments, and is destined soon to become a popular resort.

A Burglar—Almost.

A pressman, who arose to go to his work about one o'clock yesterday morning, met with an odd adventure. He turned down the gas, and, in attempting to go quietly through the back part of his house, made something of a rattling with the doors and furniture. Finally he found his way out, but scarcely had he passed his threshold when two policemen sprang upon him, at the same time imparting the altogether unnecessary information that they "had got him." They were about to march him off to a station-house, but, ascertaining who he was, released him. Their vigilance was certainly worthy of more successful returns.

That Cruel Husband.

James Crawford, committed to jail on Wednesday for beating his wife, came out yesterday and gave bail before Justice Clement in the sum of $300 for three months. This rather fortunate attitude for Crawford was brought about by the cruelly-treated but forgiving Mrs. Crawford. It is to be hoped that the erring husband and father will duly appreciate the wifely example. The whole muss, it appears, grew out of a jealous fit into which C. worked himself by a most unworthy artifice. By savage threats he frightened his little daughter into a crimination of her mother, and then affecting to believe his wife guilty, he assaulted her in a most shameful manner. Do better, Crawford, or cast yourself from the Galt House turret and dry up.

The Aurora Borealis.

Since the meteoric shower, which, it must be admitted, turned out to be not much of a shower after all, there has been no such sensation in the heavens as transpired last night. About 8 o'clock, the fringes of cloud that bordered the gloomy spaces of somber sky to the east and to the west, grew suddenly bright, and hung shimmering like the gauze of some tale of enchantment, brought out in the weird splendor of a regularly organized firmamental Black Crook.

After the lapse of an hour the lights in the North appeared and shone with great brilliancy for a short time, then faded away in the darkness. As usual, the stupendous phenomenon attracted unlimited attention, and was seen by immense numbers of highly interested spectators.

The following special from the operator at the Western Union Telegraph office was received at 2 o'clock this morning:

"Good night. Although the Aurora was visible across the route of our Northern lines, it did not affect us. OPERATOR."

Personal.

Richard Trevellick, Esq., the public speaker elect of the National Labor Congress, is in the city, and will address our citizens in behalf of that organization one evening this week. He has just completed a tour of the Southern States, where he was cordially received and encouraged. The Congress holds its next annual session at Pittsburg in August.

Dr. R. C. C. Jones, Principal of the Eleventh Ward School, was married yesterday to Miss Kirby, daughter of Harry Kirby, Esq. The wedding took place at the Christian Church, corner of Floyd and Chestnut streets.

General Eli H. Murray, the newly appointed United States Marshal for Kentucky, vice W. H. Meriwether, Esq., will assume formal charge of that office on Monday next.

W. W. Carter, Esq., at present residing in Okolona, Miss., but formerly connected with a prominent Main street house, is on a visit to Louisville.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor R. T. Jacob and Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge and lady were at the Galt House yesterday.

Col. Sam. B. Thomas, President of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad, is on a visit to the city.

The Hon. Geo. M. Adams passed through Louisville yesterday, *en route* for home.

J. R. Beckley, Esq., is in the city, and is stopping at the Willard Hotel.

Call on John Burks, Esq.

John Burks, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—Your many friends desire that you should represent the county of Jefferson in the next Legislature of Kentucky, and with that view call on you to become a candidate for that office at the ensuing August election, subject to a convention. Your unwavering fidelity to the Democratic party in the past is a sufficient guarantee to the party of what may be expected of you in the future, and, without intending to flatter you, we do not hesitate to say that no one could more successfully bear the standard of Democracy than yourself in this county, and you are hereby pledged the hearty support of

MANY FRIENDS.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK.

Convention of Railroad Superintendents at the Galt House Yesterday.

REVISED SCHEDULE FOR TRAINS SOUTH, EAST AND NORTH.

First Train Through from Louisville to New York this Afternoon.

A meeting of superintendents of railroads convened at the Galt House yesterday to adopt schedules for the local and through arrangement of trains for the coming summer on their various lines, comprising most of the roads from New Orleans and Mobile on the south, to Chicago on the north, and Cleveland, Pittsburg, &c., to New York, on the east.

The convention assembled at twelve o'clock M., and was called to order by Col. Horace Scott, of the Indianapolis road, the following delegates being present:

J. Durand, General Superintendent Little Miami Railroad Company.

J. D. Herkimer, General Superintendent Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad.

D. S. Gray, Second Vice President and General Manager Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

Albert Fink, General Superintendent Louisville and Nashville and Memphis and Louisville Lines.

F. Wolcott Jackson, General Superintendent New York and Philadelphia Railroad Line.

Charles R. Peddle, Superintendent Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad.

John W. Thomas, Superintendent Nashville and Chattanooga and Nashville and Northwestern Lines.

E. S. Flint, Superintendent, R. E. Ford, General Passenger Agent Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway.

Horace Scott, General Superintendent Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Lines.

E. Hulbert, Superintendent Western and Atlantic Railroad.

Madison Sicat, Manager and General Superintendent Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad.

W. Hughitt, General Superintendent Illinois Central Railway Company.

L. J. Fleming, General Superintendent Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

J. F. Richardson, General Superintendent, H. L. Hall Assistant Superintendent I. C. and L. Railroad.

E. D. Hutchinson, Cleveland, Columbus and I. C. Railroad.

J. Durand was elected permanent Chairman, and E. S. Flint, Secretary.

Several proposals for schedule time were presented and referred to committees. One feature in the proposed summer arrangement of vast importance to the citizens of Louisville, and to the whole country south of us, is the through express train provided for by the Jeffersonville road via Cambridge City cut-off, Columbus, Ohio, the Pan Handle route, and Pennsylvania railroad through Philadelphia to New York.

By this quick train there will be run daily, after the 26th inst., a line of magnificent silver palace cars from Jeffersonville to New York City without change. The first of these "palaces on wheels" came in on a pioneer trip yesterday by way of Indianapolis, and is lying at the Jeffersonville depot this morning, open for the inspection of our citizens. The car has externally the same general appearance we are accustomed to see in the best specimen of first-class passenger cars, and is mounted on a truck that causes it to ride with an easy motion, annihilating all the jars and jolts that might arise should it be run over a rough track. Upon entering the car the visitor will find himself in a vestibule, arranged with seats at the side, fitting it as a lounging place, in which the tired passenger can refresh himself by smoking, and any free and easy disposition of arms and legs that conduces to comfort.

The center of the car when the beds are put away looks like the ordinary passenger car, only far more elegant. The ceiling is supported with polished silver columns, with rich Corinthian capitals, and over them are silver curtain rods, held by richly-carved brackets also of silver. Behind the panels of glass between the windows are secreted lamps convenient for specially lighting each section of the car. We will not prolong the description, but sum all up in saying that whatever could be suggested as adding to the comfort of passengers or the elegance of their surroundings has been introduced.

This car, named the "Magnolia," will leave for New York at 2:40 P. M. to-day, going through without change, and will receive passengers.

During the afternoon the Superintendents visited the Ohio river bridge under the escort of Col. Albert Fink, the chief engineer of that matchless structure, and other Louisville gentlemen. The party were delighted with the excursion, and with one accord voted the bridge the biggest thing over the waters. This afternoon the members of the convention will go over to Jeffersonville and examine the sumptuous palace car Magnolia.

According to advertisement, the convention will reassemble at the Galt House at 9 o'clock this morning.

CITY COUNCIL.

The Police Force—City and County Relations—Election of City Officers—A Protracted Session.

The Council met at 8 o'clock last night.

The resignation of John M. O'Neil as clerk of the Board of Street Commissioners was offered and accepted.

A resolution to go into joint session at 8½ o'clock for election to fill various city offices was adopted.

Several claims were allowed.

An ordinance raising the salary of Police Judge was referred to the Revision Committee.

A communication from the Police Commissioners, asking that the appropriation for police purposes be so enlarged as to enable the Board to increase the force. It was referred.

The bonds of several city officers recently elected were offered and referred.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of two from the upper and three from the lower Board to examine claims and perform such other duties as are stipulated in the contract between the city and county, and the contract with Bradshaw & Vogdes for building the new jail.

The joint session was then convened, but took a recess, during which a caucus was held and candidates nominated for the different offices to be filled, after which the joint session was again called to order and the following officers elected:

Resident Graduates, L. M. Hospital—Drs. James McCarthy, E. H. Reynroth, P. B. Turpin, and W. R. Dupuy.

Attending Surgeons at Hospital—Drs. R. H. Singleton, E. R. Palmer, and Alex. Forsythe.

Attending Physicians at Hospital—Drs. Coleman Rogers, J. W. Holland, and F. C. Lieber.

Physician, Eastern District—Dr. J. W. Crawford.

Wharfmaster—W. H. Newhall.

Sexton Western Cemetery—W. K. Hawkins.

Sexton Portland Cemetery—Andy Wright.

Inspectors and Gaugers of Liquors—F. H. Westbay and Chas. K. Adams.

Inspectors of Flour—Charles Wall and R. H. Webb.

Inspectors of Beef, Pork, and Lard—Michael Harpadon and John Jones.

Measurers of Wood, Coal, and Lime—Chas. W. Bowser and O. J. Owen.

Measurers of Carpenters' Work—C. L. Stancliffe and Gideon Shryock.

Measurers of Brick and Stone Work—Henry Nettleroth and A. W. Randolph.

Measurers of Painting—Wm. Kerr and Frank P. Johnston.

Measurers of Plastering—B. J. Campbell and I. T. Owen.

Inspectors of Salt—John Cawein and John Kohlhepp.

City Attorney—Judge J. F. Bullitt.

Clerk of the Board of Street Commissioners—Mosey Moore.

It being far past the hour of adjournment for the two boards when the joint session rose, the respective Presidents declared them adjourned. No adjourning resolution having been passed, both boards will in consequence meet again to-night.

WHICH IS WHICH?

The Wills of William Magel in the County Court.

Judge Hoke was engaged all day yesterday in hearing testimony in the case of the wills of William Magel, who died the latter part of March, leaving a considerable estate to have been accumulated in the lowly walks of life in which he moved. There are two wills offered for probate, one made in 1866 and the other in 1869, and the question for the court to decide is which of the two stands valid. The claimants under the will of 1866 charge that Magel was not of sound and disposing mind when he made the will of 1869, and the claimants under the last will maintain that his mind was all right when the last will was made. Then there is another party who oppose both wills and hope to come in for the property as next of kin by descent. The contest is therefore a triangular one and the case is one of no little interest. Quite an array of lawyers are engaged in the case, and the contest is warm and spirited. Messrs. Durrett and Dannaker represent the claimants under the last will. Messrs. Elliott, Joseph and Atchison those under the will of 1866, and Messrs. Green and Harney the heirs, who hope to come in under a general crash of both wills. Only the witnesses for the will of 1869 have thus far been examined, and this work took up yesterday. To-day will probably be consumed in taking the testimony for the will of 1866, and Saturday will be devoted to the arguments of counsel on the different sides. No little feeling is manifested in the case, and it is not unlikely that the case, no matter how decided in the County Court, will go to the Court of Common Pleas by appeal, and may go from there to the Court of Appeals. Taking it altogether, it is one of the most exciting and interesting will cases that have recently come before the court, and we wish all concerned good luck in the decision of the court.

ISAAC COOPER.

Death of One of Our Oldest Citizens.

Many of our oldest citizens, and the public generally, will be pained to learn of the death of Mr. Isaac Cooper, which occurred at his residence on Main street, between Jackson and Hancock, yesterday forenoon. The deceased was born at North Bend, Ohio, twelve miles below Cincinnati, in 1811. He came to this city in the year 1832, formed a partnership with Mr. Hugh Hays, and for thirty-eight years they conducted the large and well-known plow and wagon manufactory on the corner of Hancock and Main streets. During all this period these two men worked shoulder to shoulder, and never, in all their experience in business, spoke a cross word to each other. It may be somewhat interesting to relate, that, in thirty-eight years the deceased was never twenty miles above or below the city. His whole energies seemed wrapped up in his business and in doing good. His sympathies were with the South during the late troubles, but he never took any active part in politics. He was one of the oldest, one of the most useful, and one of the most highly esteemed citizens of the city, and leaves a large and interesting family. The deceased was a brother-in-law of the late celebrated American artist, Wm. Allen, Esq.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

THE INS AND OUTS.

Electioneering Scenes at the City Council Last Night.

Last night was set apart by the City Council for the election of officers to fill the various minor offices of the city, such as inspectors, weighers, physicians, &c., and, in consequence, long before the hour for convening, the spacious chamber was crowded with importunate office-seekers. They were of all sorts. There was the inevitable and life-long office-seeker, who is a standing candidate for every office accessible, yet never had the good fortune to get one, pushing his claim on the ground of personal favors done and the value of his labor and influence in behalf of the member, in the late canvass. There was the candidate for re-election dilating on the efficiency he had manifested during the past term and the earnest desire of so many to have him retain his place. Then last, but not least conspicuous, was the candidate urging his claims on the ground of his popularity and the number of higher offices he had had the honor to run for, not caring to any considerable extent "for such an insignificant place as this, you know, but if you choose to just drop in a ballot for me, and—O, you know me," &c., &c., and off he goes to pester some other member.

Besides the candidates there were a legion of their friends, fully if not more importunate than the principals. "Here, my dear Mr. ——, I've got a friend up to-night, and if you can give him a lift you will do a great personal favor to myself individually," &c., &c. Candidates swarmed in every quarter; they thronged inside, outside, and on all sides the bar. Wherever there was a councilman there was a group of candidates, one whispering in his right ear, another in his left, a third in front, grappling both his shoulders in a vain endeavor to command his whole attention, while two or three or more punch him in the back, to the great amusement of the disinterested spectators at the windows. In this debouch all were successful, for each got a favorable promise, and retired exulting at the misfortune of his opponents. The caucus, however, settled the question, and doomed many bright hopes to disappointment.

Candidates and all but members of the Board were then put outside the bar, and the city fathers breathed free once more. In the caucus and secret ballot they felt easy and sat easy, while necks and ears outside the bar were stretched to unnatural proportions in endeavors to hear the vote announced. Then what a conglomeration of crestfallen, disappointed, and sick-hearted beings were to be seen. As was remarked, "He who has been a candidate only can tell." As the result for the different offices were announced the crowd gradually thinned out, and when the caucus terminated they all retired and left the voters alone, till way on to midnight, to go through the formality of an election. The result will be found in our report of the proceedings.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Opera House.

To-night Sophie Worrell and her excellent company make their farewell appearance in Louisville. It is also the benefit of the fair and petite Sophie, when she proposes to appear in her famous burlesque of Ixion, or the Man at the Wheel, which, aside from being the latest sensation, abounds with the newest melodies and puns of the day. Captain Jinks will ring the bells for Sarah Tassels, and Boots will go up in a balloon; a new walk-around, a clog-dance, a song, and a multitude of novel dances, including Mons. Von Hamme and M'lle Billon in the Carnival of Venice, and a new comedy by Mr. Morton, called the Foundling, will afford a bill of fare worthy of the fair beneficiary. A large number of seats are already secured.

The Minstrels.

The Emerson, Allen, and Manning troupe had another fine audience at Weisiger Hall last night. Their performances are good, and on a higher scale of quality than the generality of negro minstrels. Dr. Haumer has a deep and sonorous voice, and his basso solos have a smack of the grand that is beautiful. "As thro' the Park I Go" is a specialty of Allen's, and he renders it in a style that never fails to bring an encore from the audience. Emerson, on his toe, is fantastic. Little Master Eddie, in his wooden shoes, is a prodigy, and one of the features of the performance. The troupe, each and every one, are meritorious, and worthy of mention. They remain but this week, giving a matinee to-morrow afternoon.

The Tableaux for the Benefit of Grace Church.

On the evening of the 22d and 23d inst. and in the afternoon of the 23d inst. the ladies and gentlemen of Grace Church will give at Weisiger Hall a series of grand tableaux, assisted by the Dickens Club. Sixty young ladies will appear on the occasion, and Mrs. Davidson, the charming amateur singer, has kindly consented to sing an air from Der Freischutz, the "Shadow Song" from Le Pardon de Ploermel, and the beautiful old ballad "John Anderson My Joe." This promises to be one of the most *recherche* entertainments of the season, and will doubtless attract large audiences of the *elite* of our city.

Sunday School Benefit.

An exhibition for the benefit of St. John's Sunday school, Jefferson street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, will be repeated to-night at the Sunday-school room. A number of interesting dissolving views will be exhibited and explained by Prof. Barrett. The admission price is only twenty-five cents.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. R. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

THURSDAY, April 15.

John Hirth, alias Bean, suspected felon; $500 to appear on Friday.

Louis Bauer, drunk and disorderly; fined $2.

Commonwealth by George Heine vs. Lewis Bauer, peace warrant; defendant held in $300 for six months.

R. Bolling, drunk and disorderly; discharged on payment of costs.

Commonwealth by Wm. Bruce vs. George Smith, warrant for assault and battery; defendant held in $200 to answer.

Patrick Lynch, drunk and disorderly; fined $3, and held in $100 for sixty days.

Mary Ann Thomas, stealing a skirt worth less than $4 from Josephine Carlile; $100 to answer on Friday.

Two or three docket cases were disposed of and the Court adjourned.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

P. S. Barber against the city of Louisville. The trial of this case was closed on yesterday. After having heard the instructions of the court, arguments of counsel, and having deliberated upon their verdict, the jury returned a verdict against the city, assessing the damage of Barber at $840.

The next case tried was that of H. H. Phillips against Fred. Steadley. Phillips charges that Steadley cut down and removed without paying therefor 150 cords of wood, which he alleges was worth $2 50 per cord. Steadley denies taking the wood. A jury was impaneled. The evidence will be heard this morning.

The cases on yesterday's docket have not all been disposed of.

We are under obligations to Mr. John Loran, the gentlemanly, polite and efficient deputy clerk of this court, for favors extended to this office.

DECISIONS OF COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, April 14, 1869.

ORDERS.

Daniel, &c., vs. Mackey & Son, &c., Campbell; appeal discontinued as to Golding and wife.

Peters vs. Conway, Caldwell; mandate having been suspended by petition, leave given appellee to withdraw said petition.

Kelly vs. Brannin's administratrix, Louisville Chancery; motion to correct judgment as to damages.

Brown vs. McIntire, Muhlenburg; submitted on briefs.

Larue vs. Johnston, Jefferson; mandate amended so as to allow ten per cent. damages.

Williams vs. Seeley, Nicholas; order non-suit set aside and cause submitted.

Youce, &c., vs. Foreman, &c., Boyle; response to petition for rehearing filed.

Miller vs. Miller, &c., Louisville Chancery;

Sharp's administrator vs. Proctor's administrator, Barren;

Mahoney, guardian, &c., vs. McGee, Larue;

Campbell vs. Campbell, Washington;

City of Louisville vs. Pfeiffer, Louisville Chancery;

Beyland vs. Sewell and wife, Campbell;

Worthon vs. Hutchinson, &c., Harrison;

Hester, &c., vs. Graham, &c., Marshall; petitions for rehearing filed.

Grigsby vs. Wickliffe, Bullitt; response to petition for rehearing filed.

Rudd, et al. vs. Woolfolk and wife, Louisville Chancery; petition for modification of opinion filed by appellants, and petition for rehearing filed by appellees.

ENGLAND.

Military and Naval Power.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

A recent statement of the War Minister of Great Britain shows that the land forces of that country are now in a condition to make good the defense of the island against invasion, which was not the case a few years ago. When the question of military reorganization was raised in England in 1847, the Duke of Wellington insisted that the kingdom was not secure; that it could not, by any possible effort, put more than 5,000 men in the field, and that it had no militia or home army to support this handful of troops. Remarking, then, that steam had "bridged the channel," and that the French army must be very much changed since he knew it if it did not contain at least forty officers competent to conduct 40,000 men from one coast to another, and so on to London, he urged that England should set the question at rest by calling out the militia. That measure, he said, "would put the country on its legs in respect of personal force; and I," he added, "would engage for its defense, old as I am."

Since the Duke of Wellington gave this warning, a home army of militia has been raised and disciplined, amounting to 100,000 men, and a home army of volunteers of 150,000, besides which the regular army at home, instead of being only 5,000, is 90,000. In addition, it may be mentioned that whereas in 1847 England could not have produced twenty guns for field service, it has now a force of artillery unsurpassed in Europe. On the whole, not fewer than 400,000 men are borne upon the strength of the English home establishments, under various designations—a force which, in conjunction with the fleet, is looked upon as placing the security of the islands beyond all question. Inasmuch, however, as three-fourths of this force are enrolled for home service only, the army available for foreign war is so small and incapable of expansion that the London Times concedes that England can make no pretensions to military power. It would seem that, for the present, she must content herself with maritime operations and naval power, and in this she still remains, as Admiral Porter says, "as she has been for hundreds of years, the mistress of the seas."

☞ Marshal Bazaine seems to have ingratiated himself more than ever with the Emperor Napoleon. He has just been appointed commander-in-chief of the camp of Chalons—a position much coveted by all the French Marshals, because, in case a war should break out between France and Prussia, the Marshal commanding the army of Chalons would no doubt be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the whole French army.

CITY FEATURES.

THE JACOB BLOCK.

An Elegant and Durable Jefferson Street Improvement.

One of the most noteworthy of the new improvements about the city is the block of buildings just erected by Mr. Charles D. Jacob, on the northwest corner of Jefferson and Second streets. This massive pile was commenced on the 19th of May last, and is now approaching completion, very little work remaining to be done. The block occupies a front of ninety-two feet on Jefferson and one hundred and twenty-six on Second. On Jefferson there are three stores, the corner one measuring 60 by 20 feet, and the two adjoining 60 by 21 feet each. The Second-street front also embraces three stores, two being 92 by 21 feet in area, and one 105 by 25. Another store 60 by 21 feet is to be erected on the Jefferson-street extreme of the block. Each of the stores is three stories high, and the ceilings of the first, second and third floors are respectively fourteen, thirteen and twelve feet in hight. Underneath the whole building is a cellar eleven feet high. This is to be well paved with brick, and will afford a series of rooms little inferior to those above. The upper stories throughout the block are devoted to family apartments, and for tasteful construction and convenience they are not excelled by any suits of rooms of the kind in Louisville. In every part of the building the very finest material has been used, and the workmanship is far above the average. In fact, the structure is the very best of its class ever erected in this city. All the modern specialties of architecture and furnishment are to be found in each story and upon every floor. The exterior is strikingly handsome, with elaborately designed iron fronts in the lower stories. Around the whole building is a wide pavement of stone flagging, which affords a finish to the edifice and a comfort to pedestrians not often attained. Heavy plate glass has been put in all the store doors and windows, and the doorways are protected by Snead's patent extension gates. Inside and out the painting, graining and other ornamental work are in the best of taste and of superior execution. The names of the parties concerned in this great improvement are of themselves a sufficient guarantee of the beauty and durability of the structure:

Architects—Stancliffe & Andrewaths.
Brick-work—Harod & Sharpe.
Plastering—P. Bannon & Co.
Plumbing—George Brobston & Co.
Iron-work—Snead & Co.
Plate-glass—J. V. Escott & Co.
Mantels—Cochran, Hacket & Co.
Painting—John Sacksteder.
Graining—John Hoskins.
Hardware—Bahr & Erawine.
Stone-flagging—P & M. Pfeifer.

Thus much for the building itself. Its location is a desideratum in which the renter is more particularly interested. There can be no doubt as to the desirability of the site on Jefferson and Second. It is one of the most frequented parts of the city, being directly on the route to and from the railway depots and boat landings, and in the midst of an active business settlement, with markets and street railroads near and in every direction. The merchant desiring a stand already attractive and promising steady growth in popularity could not do better than to locate in the Jacob Block. Doubtless the public-spirit shown by Mr. Jacob in this enterprise will be rewarded by a speedy occupation of the new stores.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, CINCINNATI, April 9, 1869.

Dr. W. C. Couden, Louisville, Ky.:

MY DEAR SIR: Being now satisfied that my face is perfectly cured, I write to say so, and to thank you for your skillful treatment of it. Though it has been six months since it healed, I have forborne writing you because of the common belief that cancerous diseases cannot be cured—that they can only be palliated or covered up for a time to re-appear with more than original virulence, and I thought that I would give my case the benefit of all that doubt.

For the benefit of others similarly afflicted, I will state that in 1863 a speck, or pimple, made its appearance on the base of my nose, near the eye; that it continued to increase in size and malignity until 1867, when I became seriously alarmed about it. After consulting several physicians and submitting to their treatment until June, 1868, without benefit—on the contrary, getting worse all the time—I went to Louisville to consult you. I had by this time become satisfied that the disease had made such progress that it must be speedily cured, or it would prove fatal. With this conviction—for by this time the lupus or cancer, or whatever it was, had extended almost to the corner of the eye, involving its nerves, and to the top of the nose, and was rapidly extending and growing more malignant in its character—I submitted myself to your treatment, and in less than four months was apparently cured and have so continued now six months. I believe that I am indebted entirely to your skillful treatment for that cure, and will, as a matter of duty, recommend any one afflicted with any kind of cancerous afflictions to you for treatment, believing that if cure or relief is possible you can afford it. Believe me, very truly and gratefully,

Yours, T. A. HARROW.

Dr. Jones.

Through the influence of a number of our citizens this skillful physician has been induced to remain at the Louisville Hotel until the 28th inst., and on his homeward journey to practice at the Phoenix Hotel, Lexington, from the 29th of April to the 12th of May. The afflicted portion of the citizens of the bluegrass region will hail his coming with joy.

☞ Fifty more Home Washers arrived next door to our office to-day, to be distributed to Southern families. It reduces wash-day to one hour, and saves all the wear and tear of clothes. It is creating a revolution in wash-day labor.

Dickens Club.

The regular monthly meeting will be held this (Friday) evening at the residence of Dr. W. H. Goddard, No. 307 Sixth street.

DIPLOMATIC SCANDAL.

The Charge Against Mr. Perry.

[From the New York Post.]

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter addressed by Mr. Horatio J. Perry to a friend in vindication of himself from the charge that he used his official influence to obtain from the Spanish Government a claim of General H. Berdan, a part of which was paid to Mr. Perry. This appears to be a perfectly groundless and malignant accusation. We have seen a copy of a private letter from General Berdan, in which he affirms that Mr. Perry had no interest whatever in obtaining the claim, and that he would so state in a letter which should accompany the documents called for by Mr. Conkling in respect to this matter.

MADRID, March 23, 1869.

MY DEAR * * *—Thanks for your very kind letter from Barcelona. I have news from Washington that the Senate has called for all the documents—so that is all right thus far. I trust, as you say, that your friend —— will have an eye to it that they go in properly and fairly, and his services will be invaluable in that respect.

Another proof of the premeditated and relentless crusade of calumny undertaken against me. Find and read the New York Semi-weekly Times of March 2, which contains a Madrid letter of February 10, whose sting is in the tail.

This is infamous. It has occurred to me that you happened to be here at the same time with General Berdan, and perhaps you may have heard him speak of his business, or of the aid and assistance it was my pleasure to afford him; of the facilities we put in his way; the friends we introduced him to; the good counsel we gave him; the guidance and good direction given to his steps, and the undoubted value to him of my indorsement in certain quarters that General Berdan's claim, after thorough examination by me, appeared to me to be perfectly just, and, in fact, legally and morally irresistible. You know, perhaps, that when he came here he was willing to take five thousand dollars as a matter of favor from the Spanish Government, and go away, so convinced was he that the revolutionary government would pay little attention to the undertakings of the fallen *regime*, and of their poverty (undoubted). You know, perhaps, that after examining his claim, I told him that I could not get him five thousand dollars as a matter of favor, but if he would act as I directed I would get him fifty thousand as a matter of right and justice.

That he adopted the plan I sketched to him; that I took the trouble to draw up his papers with my own hand and put them into proper form, and that then he swore to them before Mr. Hale; that I wrote the diplomatic note to accompany those papers, and that Mr. Hale signed it. That I took the General in person to the Minister and Under Secretary of State, to the President of the Provisional Government, and to Gen. Prim, Minister of War, in whose department the affair belonged—and I served as his interpreter in various visits, and if he ever did not talk exactly right I took the liberty of interpreting exactly right, telling the General any variations or any arguments I thus modified in his favor, and the reason why; though Gen. Berdan is himself a man of great talent and quick perceptions, and, once started on the right track, he followed up the movements cleverly and energetically.

You know, perhaps, that the result was success; that the General took away with him out of this impoverished treasury (at the same time when the expenses attendant upon shipping an army and its material to Cuba were driving the Minister of Finance distracted) sixty thousand hard dollars in the coin of Spain.

You know, perhaps, that I stuck to him till I saw the ten warrants of six thousand dollars each signed and delivered into his hands with a supplementary and confidential order from the government for their immediate payment, and then I told him that in the matter of collecting and receiving the money I could not serve him; that it was a simple matter, and he must get somebody else to aid him in it; and he did so, and that I never saw a picayune of it, and never expect to.

The General afterward, making good use of the advantages thrown in his way, and striking whilst the iron was hot, succeeded in making an additional and new contract with this Government for about $150,000 worth of cartridges and cartridge machinery.

With that I had nothing to do—except having put him into a position here where he could do it, and did do it; but he did it by himself, and he will be about a year, I think, in executing it at the rate of twenty-five thousand cartridges per diem.

If you don't know all these things—for you went to Lisbon in the midst of them—at least you know some of them, and must have heard the General speak of them and of my connection with them, and your testimony may be of great value.

Above all, * * *, you know, and I am certain that the generous sentiment which led me and mine to put all our means in play to serve a man in his just claims here who had bled for his country—whose brilliant services in the Army of the Potomac give him a right to the active gratitude of every American—that sentiment is known to you, and is comprehensible by you, and you know it was that which moved me and mine to take more than the usual pains to be useful to General Berdan in his business here.

But if the envy and petty hate of those who have received none but benefits from me; if the bastard wiles of disappointed speculators and the resentments of Confederate abettors, always defeated by me on this field, now clustered around a broken-down old man, stimulating his bad passions and using him to injure me; if these are to succeed in misrepresenting every generous impulse and presenting my good services to my country and my countrymen as the offspring of moral turpitude, then I say this cannot continue.

I will not be blackened! Come what may, I will stand clean. My friends, those who know me, shall not be ashamed of me. My children have some claim on me. If I cannot serve my countrymen, they shall respect me, come what may.

Perhaps I have been too little careful for myself, * * *; God forgive me. But if you have any testimony on this concrete point of my aid to General Berdan, in the name of right and justice let us have it, &c.

HORATIO J. PERRY.

☞ Large quantities of green peas are being shipped North from Florida.

☞ In May the Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial of France will go to Corsica to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Napoleon I. Another story is that the Empress only will visit the cradle of the Bonapartes, and M. de Lesseps comforts the shareholders of the Suez Canal by assuring them that he has Her Majesty's promise to proceed from Corsica to Egypt.

☞ The late Col. T. Bigelow Lawrence bequeathed $10,000 to his cousin, Timothy Bigelow, and $20,000 to his uncle, Rev. Dr. Andrew Bigelow.

☞ M'lle. Bettini, a young opera singer, while practicing for her debut in Paris a few weeks ago, stopped short in a *roulade* during her lesson, sunk down, and shortly expired.

☞ A young man in New Orleans drew ten thousand dollars in a lottery last week, and had his pocket picked of the whole amount within an hour.

☞ Cora Pearl has left Paris. She is believed to be in London, and is said to possess a handsome fortune.

☞ Miss Kellogg charges $350 per night for singing, and, since her European tour, will take payment only in gold.

☞ Jane Eyre has been republished in a French translation at Constantinople.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	12 A. M.
Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	5 P. M.
Kentucky River	DOVE No. 2	2 P. M.
Henderson	MORNING STAR	5 P. M.
New Orleans	VIRGINIA	5 P. M.
New Orleans	NICK LONGWORTH	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—April 15.

St. Charles, Cin.	Major Anderson, Cin.
John Kilgour, Cin.	Robert Burns, Pitts.
Melnotte, St. Louis.	Robert Moore, Nashville.
Silver Moon, Cin.	Charmer, Cin.
Virginia, N. O.	Rose Hite, Hend.

DEPARTURES—April 15.

St. Charles, Cin.	Maj. Anderson, Cin.
John Kilgour, N. O.	Robert Burns, St. Louis.
Melnotte, Cin.	Robert Moore, Cin.
Silver Moon, Memphis.	Rose Hite, Hend.
Charmer, Evansville.	Mollie Gratz, N. Albany.

BOATS IN PORT.

Pine Bluff, city wharf.	LeClaire, city wharf.
Virginia, city wharf.	

The river rose seven inches at the head of the falls yesterday with nine feet eight inches water in the canal, seven feet eight inches water in the chute, and six feet eight inches water on the rocks last evening. The falls are now navigable for ascending boats. Weather clear and pleasant. Last night there was a brilliant display of aurora borealis, which an old settler says portends rain. Business yesterday was undoubtedly brisk.

The Morning Star is the mail packet for Henderson at 5 P. M. to-day from the city wharf.

The Dove No. 2 will leave for Kentucky river at 2 P. M. to-day from the city wharf.

The Nick Longworth, Capt. Lew Kates, is announced to leave for New Orleans at 5 P. M. to-day from the city wharf. She is an elegant packet, and her officers, Capt. Lew Kates, Master, and Capt. Eugene Bowers clerk, are clever, courteous gentlemen.

The Virginia arrived from New Orleans yesterday with a light trip of freight and a good passenger list. She is announced to return to New Orleans at 5 P. M. to-day from the city wharf. The Virginia is one of the regular packets of the Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company, and is one of the nicest boats in the line. Capt. Hollcroft, master, and Charlie Schultz, chief clerk, are proverbial for their courtesy to passengers.

The LeClaire will leave for Tennessee river at 5 P. M. to-morrow. Shippers are requested to send down their freight to-day, so as to enable her to leave promptly.

The Robert Moore, from Nashville, discharged a lot of iron and tobacco here yesterday, and passed up for Cincinnati.

The Henderson packet Rose Hite left at 3 P. M. yesterday, having contracted to transport Dan Costello's circus from Cloverport to Owensboro.

The Robert Burns added a number of people, but no freight. She was offered all she could carry at forty-five cents, but Capt. Marretta promptly declined to cut rates. She had a very fair trip.

The Melnotte, from St. Louis to Cincinnati, discharged considerable miscellaneous freight at this point yesterday.

The Madison packet, Leonora No. 2, brought down a fine trip yesterday, consisting in part of 189 bales of hay, 11 hhds of tobacco, 25 tcs of hams, 111 pkgs of furniture, and 80 bbls of lime, and a cabin full of people. She returned with a good trip, including 1,080 sacks of corn received from the Mollie Gratz.

The towboat Uncle Sam departed last night with two barges of boilers for the Red river iron works at the head-waters of Kentucky river, Tom Claxon, pilot. The Uncle Sam has ascended that stream higher than any other steamboat.

The Jno. Kilgour, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, with a fair trip, arrived here yesterday. She added 1,300 bbls of cement, 300 bbls of potatoes, 100 bbls of flour, 100 bbls of pork, 80 tierces of hams, and a large lot of miscellaneous freight, and departed last evening.

The towboat Mary Alice arrived last night with a tow of empty barges. She will return to New Orleans with a tow of coal. The Alps arrived last night with a tow of empty barges and will ascend the falls and leave for Pittsburg to-day.

Among the passengers on the John Kilgour yesterday were Miss A. L. and Mr. John Powers, who are slight specimens of what Kentucky can produce in the way of heft. Mr. Powers is 16 years old, 6 feet 5¼ inches high, and weighs 467 pounds. Miss Powers is 24 years of age, is 5 feet 2 inches high, weighs 782 pounds, and measures 86 inches around the waist and 33 inches around the arms. They were recently connected with Barnum's Museum, New York, and have an engagement with Ames' Museum, New Orleans. Miss Powers gained considerable notoriety by her remarkable escape from Barnum's Museum at the time of its destruction by fire. They were born in Franklin county, Ky., near Benson's Station, and have eight brothers and sisters. The father weighs 118 pounds and the mother 120. They were visited by a large number of people yesterday. Capt. Benson says he made a special contract for taking them to New Orleans, but declined giving the rate per 100 lbs. If we did not know him to be a great stickler for full rates we would think he cut rates on this contract.

The Mollie Gratz was taken over to New Albany yesterday and delivered to her new owner, Capt. Whitman. As she backed out from the wharf the engineer misunderstood the signal, and she came near backing into the John Kilgour. Commodore Paul was on the roof, and waked the echoes among the hills of Hoosier with his cries of "go ahead on her," "back her," "hold her off," &c.

Capt. Milt. Akin lost his celebrated squirrel dog Penny yesterday, and was in deep distress thereat. He offers as a reward all the hair on the top of his head to the person that will return him.

The Charmer discharged a large lot of miscellaneous freight here yesterday, and added a small amount.

The following communication explains itself:

Col. R. R. Bolling, Surveyor of Customs, Louisville, Ky.:

SIR: On the appeal of Thomas Suttlemeir, pilot of the steamer Ada Lyon, against the decision of the Local Board at Louisville, Ky., whereby his license was suspended for thirty days, and after carefully reading the testimony and reasons for the decision of the Louisville Local Board, I report to you my decision in the case.

I would say that in my judgment the collision could have been avoided had he (Thos. Suttlemeir) observed the rules and regulations made and provided by the steamboat law, laid down for boats meeting each other in rivers.

Green river is a narrow stream, with very short turns, and has looks from fifteen to twenty miles apart, making a slack-water navigation.

There are no boats ascending or descending this river but must know that they will expect to meet a boat between the locks, and that the boat descending has a tow of coal barges or flats, and that it is very difficult to handle themselves when coming in close contact with an ascending boat. From the testimony and character of the night, it was his duty, in coming around these short turns, especially when this collision took place, to have blown his whistle the moment he saw the light of the descending boat, which he failed to do, and I can see no reasons for reversing the decision of the Local Board at Louisville, Ky.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. V. GUTHRIE,
Supervising Inspector, Sixth District.
LOUISVILLE, KY., April 15, 1869.

Supervising Inspector Guthrie has directed the Local Board at Memphis to ascertain who was at the wheel of the G. A. Thomson at the time of the disaster, and if it was a fit night to run in such a dangerous river as the Arkansas. Pilots have the right to lay up the boat if they see proper, and Col. Guthrie directs the Memphis Board to ascertain if proper discretion was exercised by the pilot on duty. The reports that have reached us so far are very damaging to the officers of the Thomson.

The officers of the Virginia report the river falling as far down as Island 18. Some of the bottom lands are overflowed, but very little of that which is under cultivation.

The Bermuda was resold by the United States Marshal at Memphis on Monday, and brought $5,575.

It is said Dan Dinsmore, pilot of the G. A. Thomson, stood at the wheel until the hair was singed from his person, and then, with pistol in hand, went to the lower decks, where he kept the crowd at bay until the lady passengers were safely removed from the burning wreck, after which he swam ashore.

A dispatch from Sioux City, Iowa, announces the burning and sinking of the steamer Antelope, bound for Fort Benton, on Monday last, twenty miles above Yankton. Boat and cargo a total loss. Mary Hutchinson and L. C. Strauz were lost and Dr. Page, of Boston, badly burned. The boat was owned by Carter & Cown and Capt. Massie, her commander, and was valued at $30,000; insured, $15,000 in Eastern offices. The cargo was mainly insured in St. Louis companies.

When the Belle Lee passed Vicksburg she had 500 tons of freight and a lot of fine horses for the Memphis races.

The Wheeling and Parkersburg Packet Company have contracted with parties at Wheeling for a first-class steamer for the low-water season. She will be 150 feet long, 28 feet beam, with 20-inch hold; engines 11½-inch diameter, 3½ feet stroke. Capt. Chas. Muhleman is superintending the work, and expects to have her out by the first of July.

Stewart & Graves, of Lyons, Iowa, have purchased the towboat Bengal Tiger and nine barges. They will be employed in transporting grain from points on the Upper Missouri river to N. O.

The United States Surveying boat, in charge of Major S. Abbott, has reached Fort Smith, having made the survey of the Arkansas river from Fort Gibson to Fort Smith. The survey will be extended to the mouth of the river without delay.

Capt. A. Q. Ross, of Cincinnati, advertises that he has valuable information for parties whose claims for steamboats and barges taken or used by the Government, within the jurisdiction of the States lately in insurrection, have been disallowed.

The body of Mrs. Samuel McCallister, drowned on the Olle Sullivan, on Saturday night, was found in the pantry of that boat. The other bodies have not yet been recovered.

The towboat Stella, with eight boats and the hull of the steamer Sovereign, loaded with coal—100,000 bushels, arrived at Vicksburg not quite seven days out from this port.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—Arrived—Wild Duck and barges, and Nick Wall, from Pittsburg; Olive Branch, from New Orleans, Belle Memphis, from Memphis; Schuyler, from Peoria. Departed—Bannock City and Diamond, to St. Joseph; Tom Jasper and G. S. Weeks, to St. Paul; St. Johns and Mountaineer, to Fort Benton; Harry Johnson, to Keokuk; Magenta, to New Orleans; T. L. McGill, to Omaha; Schuyler, Peoria. River stationary, and all upper rivers declining. Weather unsettled, showry and mild. Business active.

PITTSBURG, April 15.—Weather clear. Thermometer 40. Monongahela 6 feet 9 inches and rising.

CAIRO, April 15.—The Belle Lee passed up to-day; left no manifest. Bermuda passed at 7 P. M., Capt. Schulz having bought her at Marshal's sale at Memphis a few days ago. He designs putting her in the Tennessee river trade. River fallen 12 inches in the last twenty-four hours. Business falling off. Weather warmer with showers.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—Arrived—Lawrence, from St. Louis; Minneola, from Memphis. Departed—Lawrence, for Pittsburg; Nick Longworth, for New Orleans, New York, for Pittsburg. Weather clear. Business dull. River falling—20 feet 6 inches in channel.

MEMPHIS, April 15.—Weather clear and pleasant. River rising. Arrived—Darling. Departed—Marble City for Vicksburg; Richmond, 380 bales cotton, for New Orleans; Belle for St. Louis; Lizzie Gill for St. Louis. Arrived—Strader and Indiana. Departed—Emma No. 3 and Mary Houston.

NASHVILLE, April 15.—River falling, 6½ feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and pleasant. Arrived—Kate Putnam from Pittsburg, Havana from Cincinnati; Milbrey, Umpire, and Ella Hughes from Upper Cumberland. Departed—Nashville for Cairo.

CAIRO, May 15.—Cumberland and Evansville packet, 9 P. M.; Belle Memphis, Memphis to St. Louis, 11 P. M.; Belle Lee, New Orleans to Louisville, 3 A. M.; Henry Ames, St. Louis to New Orleans, 4 A. M.; Shamrock, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 10 A. M.; Glasgow, St. Louis to Pittsburg, noon; Cairo, St. Louis to Memphis, 4 P. M.; Bengal Tiger, St. Louis and return, 4 P. M.; Armada, Evansville packet, 6 P. M.; Bermuda, Memphis to Louisville, 7 P. M. River fell ten inches. Weather clear.

From Our Exchanges.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday says:

The impression prevails that, by recent action of Congress, no bridges can be built over the Ohio with a main span of less than four hundred feet. It seems, however, as the law now stands, that the projected bridges over the river here are required to be built with four hundred feet span bridges may be built above the mouth of the Big Sandy with main spans of not less than three hundred feet, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are building their bridges at Bellair and Parkersburg upon the plan of three hundred feet spans. The attention of our Legislature will be called to this fact, and legislation urged to prevent the building of those bridges with less than four hundred feet spans. Captain O. Q. Ross left for Columbus last night, at the instance of a number of our prominent steamboatmen, to lay the subject before the members of the Legislature.

The Ohio River Transportation Company have bought the barge Eugene from Messrs. Thomas Cassilly and Robert Semple, and the barge Rapidan from Barber, Hart & Cook.

Passenger receipts for the month of March, 1869, from the following steamboats namely: Westmoreland, $688; G. A. Thomson, $215; Swallow, $691; John H. Groesbeck, $462; Champion, $92; Lawrence, $423; Sam. J. Hale, $50; Cheyenne, $484; Robert Moore, $529; Mary Erwin, $415; Melnotte, $867; Minneola, $757; Shamrock, $1,379; Wren, $963; Alaska, $329; Gen. Lytle, $4,117; Darling, $1,265; Arizona, $1,520; Charmer, $187; Fleetwood, $4,891; St. James, $3,583; Major Anderson, $2,658; C. T. Dumont, $1,311; St. Charles, $4,488; Bostona, $4,180; Havana, $313; Clifton, $1,105; Emergency, $725; Gen. Buell, $3,598; Alice Dean, $880; Golden Eagle, $1,700; Kate Robinson, $1,361; Mary Ament, $1,639; Cora S., $440; Anna, $2,065; Silver Moon, $1,115; Edinburgh, $1,789; West Wind, $468; Emma Floyd, $405; Silver Spray, $629; Robt. Burns, $367; Louisville, for January, February, and March, $2,870. This includes one-half the cabin and all the deck receipts.

The Vicksburg Herald of Tuesday says:

Captain St. Clair Thomasson passed up yesterday on the Belle Lee. He is to take charge of the Galt House, at Louisville, and as he is familiarly known to everybody down this way, he will be certain to attract many of the traveling community to his famous hotel.

The Evansville Journal of Wednesday says:

George Ely, who was lost in the disaster to the G. A. Thomson on Saturday, leaves a wife and two small children in Cincinnati. He resided in Cincinnati, and was about twenty-eight years old. He commenced river life as a clerk on the Kenton in 1862, and had been for a long time clerk on the Nightingale with Captain Alex. Frazier. "May He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" surround the bereaved and grief-stricken family with His loving kindness and tender mercies.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY EVENING, April 15, 1869.

There is nothing of interest in local finances upon which to comment. Money was in active demand to-day, but no very large amounts changed hands. The banks meet the wants of their customers at from 9 to 12 per cent. In regard to the New York money market the World of the 13th says:

The money market was quiet in the early part of the day, and loans were made at coin interest. Afterwards the demand increased, and 7 per cent. currency and 1-16 was the general rate. The gain of legal-tenders as shown in the weekly bank statement, although small, indicates that the flow of currency from the country is in favor of the city. In New Orleans, exchange on New York is at ⅛ per cent. premium, and at ⅝ per cent. they can ship greenbacks from there to this city. The other Southern exchanges are also in favor of New York. As the Southern States have drained New York of greenbacks and their exchanges have turned in our favor, the gain shown by the banks this week is probably from this source. Coupons on the five-twenty bonds are also arriving from Europe, and about $600,000 were received by the steamer to-day, besides $1,034,000 in gold, American coin, from one to twenty dollar pieces. The firms receiving this gold from Europe were furnished to-day with gold certificates for the same by the Assistant Treasurer upon satisfactory security until the gold was coined. This movement of coin and coupons adds over $1,600,000 to the legal reserve of the banks, which gives them the power to increase their loans.

The Commercial Bulletin of the same date says:

The money market worked smoothly until after 2 o'clock, at gold interest on Government bonds and seven per cent. currency, with a commission of 1-32 to 1-16 additional on pledge of railway and miscellaneous collateral. After 2 o'clock rates were bid up at the meeting in the street, in front of the Stock Exchange, to gold interest and 1-16 per day. The corner in gold has undoubtedly increased the monetary stringency, but the exorbitant rates quoted are chiefly sustained by operations known only to stock manipulations. In this connection we learn that the District Attorney is instituting inquiries in Wall street, with a view of obtaining evidence for the prosecution of parties lending money at usurious rates of interest. As the evidence of the borrower is admissible against the lender, we presume there will be no difficulty in procuring the necessary testimony. At the banks the receipts of currency, while small, are reported to be in excess of the shipments. Commercial paper moves slowly; sales of prime acceptances, however, are reported at 10 to 12 per cent, and exceptional transactions as high as 15 per cent.

EASTERN EXCHANGE.—Is stiff, with good demand and light supply, and very firm at 1-20 premium buying and from 1-10 to 1-8 premium selling.

The fluctuations in gold have been confined to a narrow limit. It opened at 132⅝, declined at 10:25 to 132¼, at 10:45 went to 132⅜, but declined again at 11:30 to 132⅛, and at 1:50 receded still further, and was reported at 132⅛, at which figures it closed.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	131½	132½
Silver, halves and quarters	125	
Silver dimes	123	

The fact that the Government has got about $100,000,000 of gold boarded away is the key note of the operations of the cliques in New York to obtain possession of it and to carry out their object. Every force and appliance known to Wall street has been resorted to, and the probabilities are that success has been reached. This was not so difficult as to some it might appear, as Mr. Boutwell is known to be in favor of selling, and has only been held in check by questions of propriety more than questions of law.

The New York Herald of the 13th says:

There is a widespread feeling in Wall street in favor of the use of the idle gold balance now in the vaults of the Treasury, amounting in the aggregate to more than a hundred millions of dollars. On one side it is proposed that a portion of this sum should be sold for the benefit of the gold-buying community, the importing merchants, but objections are raised, on the other hand, that the money market is in too stringent a condition at the present time to be subjected to the additional aggravation of such a withdrawal of currency from circulation. Our business men are already loud in their complaints of the lack of accommodation from which they are now suffering; so that this plan would not be the most satisfactory one. The situation is not a very hopeful one unless some consolation may be derived from the arrival to-day of about a million and a quarter of dollars in gold. If this is the *avant courier* of similar shipments—and some seven millions were said to be on the water this afternoon—the relief will come just before the payment of the May coupons. The consignment which came to hand to-day was the result of the great "break" in foreign exchange noticed about two weeks since. It is a coincidence that we have had another demoralization of foreign exchange to-day, and with it the rumor of the large shipment referred to. Meantime it would be a source of gratification to the importing merchants if the present speculative advance in gold was abated. The Government is earning no interest upon the gold which it is hoarding to pay the May coupons, and might therefore set it free without the rebate. The situation demands more gold in the gold market without any diminution of the supply of currency in the money market. The recent sharp rise was the result of speculation for a fall. The "bears" in gold have the popular side of the question; but then there ought to be no speculation at all.

A New York evening paper remarks:

The Treasury is blamed for not cashing the May interest in full out of its surplus. We cannot sympathize with this. The rebate of interest on the maturing coupon is a proper business proceeding, while the pre-payment in full plays directly into the hands of gold speculators, and the Government has nothing to do with them, or with the dealers in railroad stocks. The question of suitable use for the surplus of coin owned by the Treasury is entirely apart from this, whether it be best to hoard it, sell it for currency, or buy in and cancel bonds tendered at a gold valuation. This constant calling upon the Treasury to aid men in their purely speculative operations is outrageous, and it is time it was understood that its business is not to be made the secret stay of rabid speculation. We have suffered too much by this in the past to be willing to see it continued with any degree of satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.—Some few Government bonds were offered in our market and brought within ¾ per cent. of New York rates. A general advance is noticeable throughout the whole list, and they are reported as buoyant and moderately active in New York.

We give the following as the closing quotations of this market:

	Buying.	Selling.
Five-twenties 1861	115¾	116½
Five-twenties 1862	115½	120⅜
Five-twenties 1864	113½	115¾
Five-twenties 1865	113½	117⅜
Five-twenties 1865 (new)	112¾	114⅜
Five-twenties 1867	113¾	114¾
Five-twenties 1868	113¾	114¾
Ten-forties	104¾	105⅝

The following is an exhibit of the course of prices in York for the past three days:

	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Adv.	Dec.
5-20s of 1861	118¾	118½	118⅝	⅛	
5-20s of 1862	120	120⅜	120⅞	½	
5-20s of 1864	114⅞	115¾	115½	¾	
5-20s of 1865	117⅜	117⅞	117⅜	¼	
5-20s of 1865, new	113⅞	114	114⅜	⅜	
5-20s of 1867	113⅞	114	114⅜	⅜	
5-20s of 1868	113⅞	114	114⅜	⅜	
10-40s	105⅛	105⅜	105⅜	⅛	

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.—Locals have shown some life to-day; transactions were reported in Nashville Railroad and Frankfort Railroad stocks, and also in Falls City and National bank stocks, together with some Jeffersonville Railroad and city bonds.

There will be noticed a decline in the bonds given by the city to the Lebanon Extension Railroad, which is caused by the fact that the coupon matured to-day.

MESSRS. MORTON, GALT & Co., bankers, No. 150 Main street, quote as follows:

National bank, first	120	@121
National bank, second	98	@ 99
National bank, Planters'	97	@ 98½
National bank, city	102	@103
Bank of Kentucky	94	@ 95
Bank of Louisville	95½	@ 93½
Merchants' bank	118	@121
Commercial bank	82	@ 83½
Northern bank	111	@115
Citizens' bank	103	@105
People's bank	100	@101
Mechanics' bank	103	@104
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank (new)	94	@ 95
Falls City Tobacco bank	97	@ 98
Masonic bank	102	@103
Security bank	108	@109
Louisville Insurance Company bank	109	@110
Farmers' bank	120	@121
Western Insurance Company bank	120	@121
German Insurance Company bank	122	@124
Gas Company stock		[illegible]
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	99½	@101
L. & F. R. R. (common)	64½	@ 65½
Jeff., Mad. & Ind. R. R.	50	@ 52
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	65	@ 66

BONDS.

City for street improvements	75	@ 77
City for bounty	76	@ 77
City for school purposes	78	@ 80
City for Jeff. R. R.	80	@ 81
City for L. & N. R. R. (M. S.)	79	@ 80
City for L. & N. R. R. (L. B.)	76	@ 77
City for wharf (new)	79	@ 80
City for wharf (old)	79	@ 80
City for water-works (old)	79	@ 80
City for water-works (new)	77½	@ 79
Water-works bonds	79	@ 80
Canal bonds (first issue)	90	@ 92
Canal bonds (second issue)	81	@ 83
Canal bonds (third issue)	78½	@ 78½
Canal bonds (fourth issue)	78	@ 79
Kentucky State bonds (old)	99	@100
Kentucky State bonds (new)	99	@100
Jeff. R. R. bonds (old)	79	@ 80
Jeff. R. R. bonds (new)	79	@ 80
Lou. & Frank. R. R. bonds (C. branch)	85½	@ 86½
Lou. & Nash. R. R. bonds (M. S.)	94	@ 95
Lou. & Nash. R. R. bonds (L. B. branch)	91	@ 92
Lou. & Nash. R. R. bonds (M. branch)	94	@ 95
Lou. & Nash. R. R. bonds (con'd mort)		@ 98
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R.		@ 80
Ohio River Bridge Company		@100

STOCKS.—Telegraphic advices to-day indicate firmness in the New York railway share market, and the following is an exhibit of the course of prices for the past three days:

	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
New York Central	163½	163¾	164¾
Reading	93⅛	93⅜	93⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	90½	90⅝	91⅞
Northwestern, common	83⅜	83½	83⅜
Fort Wayne	129½	131⅛	131⅞
Michigan Southern	97½	98	98⅜
Chicago and R. I.	132	133⅛	133⅛
Northwestern, preferred	95⅞	95¾	95⅛
Western U. Telegraph	40½	41½	41⅞

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS of some of the leading articles for the past twenty-four hours:

	Imports.	Exp's.
Apples, bbls		4
Barley, sacks	73	156
Butter, pkgs	79	
Bacon, casks	127	65
Bacon, tcs	25	64
Cement, bbls	800	1,436
Cheese, bxs	79	46
Candles, bxs	25	348
Coffee, bags	12	74
Corn, bags	305	152
Cotton, bales	497	147
Flour, bbls	457	113
Furniture, pkgs	263	193
Hay, bales	691	194
Horses, No.	11	4
Hides, bdls	36	19
Hogs, No.	116	16
Iron, pig, tons	196	64
Iron, bdls and pcs	120	490
Lard, tcs		44
Lard, kegs		79
Malt, bags	175	19
Mules, No.		13
Nails, kegs	315	40
Oats, bags	191	50
Pork, bbls		23
Potatoes, bbls	38	83
Rye, bags	530	240
Seeds, bags	37	90
Tobacco, hhds	193	188
Tobacco, bxs	15	187
Whisky, bbls	235	157
Wheat, bags	1150	190

Daily Review of the Markets.

APPLES—Are in fair demand, with light receipts and prices unsteady. We continue to quote common to good qualities at $5 50@6, and prime to choice at $7@8 per bbl.

BUTTER—Is in fair request, with liberal receipts from the country. W. R. and New York tub and roll are in light demand. We quote country at 35@40c for prime: Western Reserve tub at 45@47c, and New York tub at 45@50.

BEESWAX—Is in active demand at 40@42c for prime.

BEANS—Are dull and nominal at $2 50@3 75 per bushel on arrival for prime navy; mixed and inferior qualities are not inquired for.

BAGGING AND ROPE—The market is exhibiting but little animation, and prices are quotably unchanged. We quote 2-lb Kentucky bagging at 22@23c, 1¾-lb Kentucky bagging at 15@18c, and machine rope at 8¾@9¼c.

BATTING—Stocks are liberal and prices steady, with a fair demand. We quote No. 1 Cannelton batting at 30@31c; Maysville No. 1 batting at 27@28c; Maysville tissue at 30@31c; No. 2 batting is held at 27@28c.

BROOMS—Stocks are light, and dealers find it difficult to supply the demand. We quote at $4 50@6 per dozen, according to quality.

BROOM CORN—Is active and firm; prime article would readily command from $200 to $250 per ton.

COTTON YARNS—Are unchanged with ample stocks. We quote standard brands at 20@22c for No. 500; 19@21c for No. 600, and 18@19c for No. 700. Pound yarns are held at 44c. Jefferson, Frankfort, and some other brands are held at 2c above our inside figures. Some sales of outside brands are reported at lower figures in round lots to dealers.

CARPET-CHAIN AND CANDLEWICK.—We quote carpet chain at 42@44c per pound; 47@50c for colored. Candlewick 42@44c per lb.

CORNMEAL—Is in fair request and quotably unchanged. We quote at 70@75c per bushel for bolted; kiln-dried is steady at $4 25@4 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—New Western Reserve and Hamburg are in the market, and dealers are selling at 23@24c. Factory is in light supply at 24@25c, and English dairy unchanged at 23¼@24½c.

CANDLES—The market is steady. We quote star candles, full weight, at 21@22c; 12-oz at 16@17c. Tallow candles at 14@15c.

DRIED FRUIT—Prices are unchanged in every respect, and receipts of prime lots find ready sale. We quote apples at 9¼@10c; quarter peaches at 12@13c, half peaches at 15@16c, and peeled peaches at 20¼@22c per pound, on arrival.

FURS—The market is quiet, and the season for active operations has passed. Small lots are still coming in, and quotations are steady. We quote raccoon skins at 50c; mink $2@3; opossum 5c; gray fox 40@50c; wild cat 20@40c; otter $4@6; beaver $1@2; muskrat 12@20c; deer, per lb, 25@30c.

FLAXSEED—Is in good request, with light receipts. A prime article readily commands $2 15 per bush on arrival.

FEATHERS—Are firm, and dealers are readily paying 80@82 for good to prime lots.

FISH—Stocks East are reported light, but the new catch of mackerel will soon be in the market. Whitefish are steady. We quote:

Mackerel, No. 1, new, medium				$26 50@27 50	
do	No. 2, do	hf bbls		13 50@14 00	
do	No. 2, large bbl			21 50@22 50	
do	No. 2, do	hf bbl		10 50@11 00	
do	No. 2, medium			19 00@20 00	
do	No. 2, do	hf bbl		10 00@10 50	
do	No. 3, large			15 50@16 00	
do	No. 3, do	hf bbl		8 00@ 8 50	
do	No. 1, kits			3 00@ 3 25	
do	No. 2, kits			2 50@ 2 75	
do	No. 3, kits			2 00@ 2 25	
do	No. 3, kits, fam			1 75@ 2 00	
Whitefish, half bbl				9 00@ 9 50	

GINSENG—Is steady at 70@75c per lb.

GUNNY BAGS—Are in fair demand. We quote at 20@21c for bundles, and 22@22½c for resewed.

HAY—Continues in good demand and firm; sales to-day on the wharf of 280 bales at $20 50@21, and 46 bales, delivered at the Nashville depot, at $21 75. On the wharf, choice, $20@21; prime $19 50@20; red-top $16@18. From store, choice timothy $21 50@22; medium $20@21; red-top $18@19.

HIDES—Are steady, with an active demand. We quote green salted at 11¼@12c, dry salted at 21@22c, dry flint at 22@24c, sheep (wool on) 40@90c.

HOPS—The market is dull, and prices range from 11c to 18c per lb.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The demand for Virginia plug is active, and large sales are reported by dealers. We quote:

Va. extra lbs, in fancy pkgs	$1 05	@1 10	
Va. fine bright	85	@ 90	
Va. medium bright	70	@ 80	
Va. common and mahogany (new)	65	@ 70	
Va. fine light pressed, and 13 9-inch	1 00	@1 05	
Va. medium light pressed	85	@ 90	
Va. fancy roll and twist	75	@ 90	
Va. pancake and fig	90	@1 00	
Ky. fine bright lbs	85	@ 90	
Ky. medium and mahogany	60	@ 65	
Ky. and Mo. ½ lbs and 14s, bright	68	@ 65	
Ky. and Mo. ½ lbs and 10s, medium	60	@ 65	
Ky. black sweet, ½ lbs and long 10s	60	@ 65	
Ky. navy, ½ lbs, in caddies	65	@ 70	
Ky. navy, lbs, in buts	65	@ 68	

NAILS—Stocks are reported ample and prices steady at $4 50@4 75 for 10d.

OFFAL—Is in fair local demand, with ample stocks, and prices are unchanged. We quote bran at $16@17; shorts at $20@21; shipstuffs at $25@26, and middlings at $32; feed meal at $24 per ton, with sales of ten tons.

ONIONS—Are in light supply, dull and nominal at $4@4 50 per bbl.

OILS—The market is steady, with a fair demand. We quote linseed oil at $1 07@1 18 for raw and boiled. Coal oil is steady at 32@34c; benzine at 18@20c; No. 1 lard oil at $1 50@1 55; No. 2 at $1 20. Lubricating oil 30@55.

POTATOES—Prices are steady and we note sales to-day of 175 bbls peachblows at $2@2 10, and 50 bbls russets at $2 35 from store. Prices on the wharf range from $1 70 to 1 75 for peachblows.

PUTTY—Prices are unchanged. We quote in bladders at 5@6c, in cans 5¼@8½c.

PEANUTS—Prices are steady at 9@10c per lb for prime qualities.

RICE—Prices are steady and the market is well supplied. We quote Louisiana at 9@10½c, and Carolina at 10@11½c per lb.

SEEDS—The market for timothy seed is active and firm. Clover is steady. We quote red clover at $9 50@9 75, sapling clover at $15 25@15 50 per bushel; timothy $3 85@4, orchard grass at $1 75@1 85, red-top $1 30@1 75. Kentucky blue grass $2 75@2 85, extra $3 75@4, millet $2 10@2 25, Hungarian grass seed $2 10@2 25, hemp seed $2 @2 25, buckwheat $2 25@2 50, onion sets, white skins, $11@12, yellow $7 50@8, top $8@8 25, spring barley $2 75@2 85, white oats 80@85c, black oats 95c@$1 05.

STRAW—We quote at $14@15 per ton on the wharf and $16@18 from store.

SOAP—Prices are steady with a fair demand. We quote German No. 1 at 8¼@9c; No. 2 at 7¼@8c; rosin at 6¾@7¼; and palm at 7¼@8c.

STARCH—Is in good supply and steady at 6¼@7¼c for standard No. 1 brands.

SALT—We quote Kanawha and Ohio river at $3 50@3 75 per bbl for 7-bushel bbls; $2 25@2 45 for 280 lb bbls, or 40@42c per bushel; dairy salt $3 25@3 50 per bbl.

TALLOW AND GREASE—In good demand, and find ready sale at 11@11½c for tallow, and 10@11 for grease, on arrival, according to quality.

WOOL—We quote at 30@33c for unwashed, and 45@50c for washed.

WHITE LEAD—Stocks are ample and prices firm. We quote strictly prime at 13¾@14c; second quality at 9@12c.

WHISKY—The price of raw whisky remains steady at 91@92c, with a good demand and light stocks. We note sale of 100 bbls new copper in bond, and 25 bbls year at $1. Old copper on private terms.

Louisville Grocery Market.

The market to-day exhibited a fair degree of animation, and prices are steady at quotations that governed yesterday's transactions:

COFFEE—Sales to-day were fair, but in small lots. We quote Rio, common, 19@21c; do fair, 22@23c; do prime, 24@25c; do choice, 25½@26½c; Laguayra, 24@25c; do choice, 25½@26½c; Lagayra, 24@25c; Java, 34@36c.

SUGAR—New Orleans sugar is steady, with sales of 20 hhds on a basis of 15¼c for prime. We quote common at 12@13¼c, fair 13¼@14c, fully fair 14¼@14¾c, prime 15¼@15½c, choice 15½@16c. Demarara is steady, with sales of — hhds at 17@17½c. We quote: do A, 17¾@18¼c; do B 17@18c; do extra C, 16¾@17¾c; do circle C, 16¾@17¾c; do yellow, 15¾@16¾c; do crushed, powdered and granulated, 17¾@18¼c; Havana, 18@17c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, prime, 75@85c; do choice, 90@95c; sirup, common, 55@60c; do medium, 70@85c; choice, 90@1 25.

SORGHUM—We quote at 55c per gallon, with a sale of — bbls at quotations.

MAPLE SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Are in moderate supply and steady. We quote maple sugar at 20@25c per pound, and molasses at $1 65@1 75 per gallon.

Louisville Provision Market.

The market is presenting no new features. Advices to-day indicated some improvement in the demand, and dealers are still sanguine that a higher range of quotations must prevail at an early day. This opinion is predicated upon the well ascertained fact that stocks are so reduced as to be barely equal to the wants of this country and after full allowance is made for the reduction of consumption caused by high prices.

MESS PORK—A fair demand on order was reported to-day, and sales reported amount to 125 bbls at $31 25@31 50, with offers for round lots at the close at $31 25, and declined. We quote at $31 25@31 75. Bump steady at $27@27 50.

BACON—A better demand prevailed to-day, and we note sales of 125 casks shoulders at 13¾@14c, clear rib sides at 16¾@17c, clear sides at 17¼@17¾c; sale of 200 casks clear rib sides and clear sides on private terms; 30 tierces fancy hams at 19c; sale to-day amount to 30,000 lbs; shoulders 12¾@13c, clear rib sides 16c, and clear sides 16¾c.

BULK MEATS—[illegible]

LARD—The market was quiet to-day, and we quote tierce lard at 18¾@19¾c, kegs at 19¾@20¾c.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

FLOUR—The market to-day was quiet and quotably unchanged. Medium grades are lower, but for No. 1s and fancy grades prices are fairly maintained. The sales to-day reported include 140 bbls fancy at $8; 175 bbls assorted grades at $5 50@9 50, 100 bbls A No. 1 at $8@8 25, 20 bbls extra at $6 25. We quote: Fine, $4 50@4 75; superfine, $5@5 75; extra, $5 75@6 25; extra family, $7 25@8 75; No. 1 at $7 50@8 75; fancy, $9 50@9 75.

GRAIN—A fair local demand for wheat, corn, oats and malt is reported, and prices are steady. Sales to-day reported include 300 bushels prime red on arrival at $1 45@1 50; 200 do from store at $1 55; 500 bushels shelled corn at 65c in bulk; 300 do ear at 64c; 300 bushels oats at 65c in bulk; 300 bushels prime rye at $1 48; 500 bushels malt at $2 25 for Canada and $2 25 for spring; 350 bushels rye malt at $1 65. We quote oats at 65@70c in bulk from store; wheat, $1 45@1 95 for red and white from store; ear corn, 63@65c on the wharf and 68c from store, shelled corn, 65@68c on the wharf and 65@68c from store in bulk, and 75@78c shelled, sacks included; rye at $1 45@1 48 from store, and $1 40@1 45 on arrival; malt is steady at $2 25@2 35 for spring, and $2 55@2 65 for fall; Canada malt at $2 40@2 45, and $1 60@1 70 for rye malt; Canada seed barley at $2 50@2 75; spring No. 2 at $1 60@1 75; No. 1 at $2 and fall at $2 20@2 30.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market continues to exhibit buoyancy and firmness, with liberal sales and fair receipts. Prices are quotably unchanged, and sales of the various grades are being made within the range of our quotations. We remark, however, that good desirable leaf commands prices well up to our outside figures. We quote:

Trash	$3 00@3 50	Leaf, com.	$6 00@8 00
Lugs, com. to good	4 00@7 00	Leaf, good to fine	9 00@16 00

CUTTING LEAF.

Lugs	$6 00@8 00	Good to ch.	$24 00@25 00
Com'n leaf	9 00@12 00		

MANUFACTURING LEAF.

Com'n fillers	$ 6@ 8	Good fillers	$ 8@10
Com'n wrapper	11@12	Mahog. wrapper	10@16
Com'n bgt. wrap.	13@20	Good bgt. wrap.	25@30
Fine bgt. wrap.	40@60		

SALES.

The Pickett house sold 48 hhds at $4 20 for trashy lugs to $13 50 for Henry county cutting.

The Farmers' house sold 24 hhds at $4 05 for trashy lugs, to $10 50 for shipping leaf.

The Ninth-street house sold 23 hhds at $4 38 for trashy lugs, to $10 for common leaf.

The Boone house sold 30 hhds at $4 10 for trashy lugs, to $11 for shipping leaf.

The Louisville house sold 40 hhds at $5 10 for lugs to $11 25 for manufacturing leaf.

RANGE OF BIDS.

1 hhd at $13 50, 2 at $11@11 25, 8 at $10@10 50, 17 at $9@9 90, 15 at $8@8 90, 23 at $7@7 90, 32 at $6@6 75, 58 at $5@5 90, 8 at $4 05@4 90.

Louisville Cotton Market.

The market to-day was less buoyant than on Wednesday, although quotably unchanged. The 4 P. M. New York despatch reported the market quiet and weak; ordinary 25¾c; good 26½c; low middling 27¾c; uplands 28¾c; good middling 29½c; Mobile 29c; Orleans 29¼c. Sales of 1,900 bales for spinning, 310 for speculation, 1,500 for exports, 91 for transit.

At the regular auction sale to-day the offerings amounted to 100 bales, with sales of 19 bales low middling at 26@26¾c; 15 bales good ordinary at 24¼@25c; 29 bales ordinary at 24c.

Louisville Horse and Mule Market.

Auction and private sales at the stable of R. W. Jenkins, corner Fifth and Green streets, Thursday, April 15, 1869:

Bay mare $100, sorrel horse $125, bay mare $135, roan mare $120, sorrel mare $80, sorrel horse $150, bay mare $90, bay mule $120, brown horse $119 50, sorrel mare $98, sorrel pony $24, dun horse $88, brown horse $128, roan horse $115, roan mare $115, gray mare $150, sorrel horse $75, sorrel horse $116, brown horse $29 50, gray pony $50, roan mare $107, bay mare $98, bay mare $87, gray mare $100, brown horse $48, bay mare $115, bay mare $75, sorrel horse $105. Shipments South 51 head of stock.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 15—P. M.

Money market easy throughout the day, and all the business done at 7 per cent., and at 7 per cent. gold, but mostly at a lower rate. Prime business paper was discounted more freely at 10 per cent.

Sterling firm, with an increasing demand for prime bankers' 60 days at [illegible]; sight drafts [illegible].

Gold weak; opened at 132⅝, advanced to 132¾, and closed at 132⅛@132¼. The rates paid for carrying were 3 and 2 per cent to flat.

Clearances of gold exchange bank $33,000,000.

The steamer to Havana took $18,876 in gold.

Governments strong. The English and German bankers were large buyers all day for shipment. There were also considerable purchases to cover shorts, and a general disposition among the recently conservative houses to put themselves in a position for a future advance of prices. The present actual short interest is very large, and will be increased by heavy operations in [illegible], maturing during the coming week and the [illegible] it is believed in a good demand, and the growing ease in money will advance them to much higher prices.

Coupons '81	118¼@118½	Coupons '67	114½@114¾
do '62	121½@121¾	do '68	114½@114¾
do '64	115¼@115½	Ten-forties	105¼@105½
do '65	117½@117⅝	Pacific 6s	104⅝@104¾
do new	114½@114¾		

State bonds dull, with a decline on North Carolina.

Missouri	86½@86½	New Tenn.	60½@60⅝
Old Tenn.	69¼@69½	N. Carolina	60½@61

The stock market during the morning was strong, with Rock Island as the special feature and selling from 133 up to 137, on report that a large scrip dividend is to be declared on the 22d inst, but fell back to 137. Next in point of interest was New York Central which fluctuated between 163⅝ and 164⅜, the diverse views concerning the probable declaration of a scrip dividend at the next meeting causing unusually heavy transactions. After the Central and Rock Island the largest transactions were in Northwestern, Pacific Mail, Fort Wayne and Reading.

In the afternoon the market was buoyant and excited, with a marked advance in all the leading shares. New York Central, Wabash, St. Paul, old Southern, Reading, Hudson, Harlem, Pittsburg, and Lake Shore were all higher. Rock Island and Northwestern were weak and lower.

Miscellaneous shares higher.

Express shares quiet and the market generally closed strong.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Cumberland	34 @ 35	Do preferred	132 @ 132
Wells & Fargo	34 @ 34½	Terre Haute	35 @ 40
Amer. Ex.	44 @ 44½	Do preferred	70 @ 72
Adams Ex.	60 @ 60½	Tol. & Wabash	71¾ @ 71⅞
U. S. Ex.	70 @ 70	Do preferred	78 @ 79
Merch'ts U Ex	21½ @ 21½	Do preferred	87 @ 87½
Quicksilver	21½ @ 21½	Ft. Wayne	131¼ @ 131¾
Canton	63 @ 64	Do preferred	76½ @ 76½
Pacific Mail	93 @ 93½	Ohio and Miss.	32½ @ 32¾
Western U Tel.	42 @ 42½	Do preferred	76 @ 76
N. Y. Central	164¾ @ 164¾	Michigan Cen.	125 @ 126
Hartford & E.	25½ @ 26	Michigan S.	98¼ @ 98⅜
Mariposa	15 @ 16	Illinois Cen	143 @ 143
Do preferred	35 @ 36½	Cle'l. and Pitts.	91¾ @ 91⅞
Erie	37 @ 37¼	Chicago & R. I.	131¼ @ 131½
Do preferred	61 @ 62	Rock Island	136¾ @ 137
Hudson	146¾ @ 147	Northwestern	83¼ @ 83⅜
Harlem	146½ @ 147	Do preferred	95¾ @ 95⅞
Do preferred		C. and Alton	155 @ 157
Reading	93¾ @ 93⅞	Do preferred	155 @ 157
Do preferred		St. Joseph	115 @ 115½
Mil. & St. P.	70 @ 70	St. Louis	[illegible]
Chic. and Alton	157 @ 157		

Mining shares better; Gregory 345; Smith & Parmalee 8.4; Quartz Hill 10.

Copper at Boston—Copper Falls 8; Franklin 17; Hecla 70; Hancock 4; Quincy 23.

Receipts at the Sub Treasury to-day	$1,009,534
Payments	1,215,974
Balance	80,799,350

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 15—P. M.

COTTON—A shade easier; sales 3,000 bales at 28¾c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts 4,897 bbls; market dull, heavy and 5c@10c lower; sales 7,500 bbls at $5 80@6 30 for superfine State and Western; $6 65@7 20 for extra State; $6 60@7 55 for extra Western; $6 60@8 15 for white wheat extra; $7 15@7 50 for round-hoop Ohio; $6 20@10 for extra St. Louis; closing heavy. Rye flour heavy; sales 350 bbls at $5 40@6 75.

CORNMEAL—Quiet.

WHISKY—Nominal at 95@96c for Western free.

GRAIN—Receipts wheat 12,045 bush; market weak and without decided change; limited export and milling demand; sales 57,000 bush at $1 35 for No 3 spring, $1 48@1 51 for No 2 do in store, outside price for white California; [illegible]. Barley dull and drooping; sales 5,000 bush Canada West on private terms. Barley malt heavy. Receipts corn, [illegible]; market heavy and 1c lower; sales [illegible] at $1 84@86 for new mixed Western, 85@87½c for old do in store and delivered. Receipts oats, 25,755 bush; in moderate request; sales 52,000 bush at 75@76c for Western in store; inside price to-day; 78@79c for afloat, 80c for State afloat.

GROCERIES—Rice dull at 8¾@9½c for Carolina. Coffee a shade better; sales 24,000 bags on private terms; sales 1,300 bags Maracaibo for export, on private terms. Sugar steady but quiet; sales 120 hhds Cuba at 11½@12¾c. Molasses quiet; sales 74 hhds Cuba and Muscovado at 48c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet at 15½c for crude, 31½@32c for refined bonded.

HOPS—Quiet at 6@15c for American.

OILS—Linseed firm at $1 03@1 05.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork in moderate demand; sales 1,450 bbls at $31 12@31 50 for new mess, chiefly at $31 12½, cash; $29 75@30 for old do; $26 50 for prime, $28 50@29 for prime mess. Beef dull; sales 125 bbls at $9@16 for new plain mess; $12@19 for new extra mess. Tierce beef dull; sales 50 tierces at $30@32 for prime mess, $35@38 for India mess. Beef hams steady; sales 225 bbls at $29@32. Cut meats quiet; sales 140 pkgs at 12¾@13c for shoulders and 16@17c for hams. Middles quiet and steady; sales 50 boxes long cut hams on private terms. Lard firmer; sales 500 tierces at 18@18½c, chiefly at 18¾c for steam, and 19c for kettle rendered.

BUTTER—Quiet at 30@35c for Ohio and 40@47c for State.

CHEESE—Firm at 16@22c for common to prime.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool nominally unchanged.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet and firm at 44¼@45¼c.

LATEST—5 P. M.

FLOUR—Market dull and declining.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominally unchanged. Rye quiet at $1 27 for Western. Oats dull at 76@77c for Western in store. Corn in fair supply and heavy at 85@86c for new mixed Western, and 86@87c for old mixed Western in store and afloat.

PROVISIONS—Quiet at $31 12 for new mess. Beef quiet and steady. Bacon and cut meats dull and unchanged. Lard quiet at 18¼@18¾c for fair to prime steam.

EGGS—Steady at 18@20c.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 15.

Jobbers' Prices of Dry Goods—As a general thing the market is lacking in activity, excepting specialties, which are offered at low rates. Then Allen, delaines are reduced to 15c, and Amoskeag 21c. Lowell shirting 14¼c; Swift River ticks are reduced from 17 to 16c; Atlantic A shirtings steady at 15c; the Laurel are held by agents at 15c, but they job both at 15¾@16c, and the Cabot A brown bleached good to 16c; the Pequot [illegible]; 1,400 yds do at 15c; 1,800 yds do at 15c; [illegible] yds do at 17½c.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, April 15—P. M.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand and market firmer; No 1 red winter $1 50@1 55. Corn steady and in good demand at 68@70c for ear, 70@72c for shelled. Oats firm at 68@70c. Rye firm at $1 38. Barley unchanged.

COTTON—Firm; middling 27c.

TOBACCO—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—There was a firmer feeling, with an advance in mess pork to $31, with a considerable demand at $31, but holders asked $31 50 at the close; a considerable amount of mess pork was sold at the last two days to go out of town, [illegible] Bacon in better demand; sales of shoulders at 13c, sides 16⅛c and 16¾c for clear rib and clear sides. Sugar-cured hams firmer at 18@18½c. Lard firmer and held at 18¼@18½c; sales at 18c for city and 17½c for country.

BUTTER—Is lower and dull; fresh 35@40c.

EGGS—Dull at 17@18c.

CHEESE—Steady at 17@18c.

LINSEED OIL—Steady at $1 02@1 03. Timothy scarce and in demand at $4 35@4 50.

POTATOES—In moderate demand at 85@90c per bush on arrival.

WHISKY—Dull at 90c.

GOLD—Closed at 131; lard $1 45@1 50.

PETROLEUM—Steady for refined.

GROCERIES—Sugar steady, but demand light. Coffee steady. New Orleans molasses 80@85c.

SEEDS—Steady, buying and dull.

EXCHANGE—Steady at par to 50c premium buying.

MONEY—Market close.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15—P. M.

COTTON—Lower; middling 26¾@27c; sales 18,000 bales; receipts 205 bales; exports 5,307 bales.

GOLD—132¾.

EXCHANGE—Sterling 143¼, commercial 141¾. New York sight drafts ¾@¼ premium.

GROCERIES—Sugar firmer; common 11½@11¾, prime 15c. Molasses scarce; fermenting 55@65c.

FLOUR—Very firm and scarce; superfine $5 75@6 50, double extra $6 50, treble extra $7 75.

GRAIN—Corn scarce and higher; white 78@80c. Oats scarce; sales at 74c.

BRAN—Scarce and quoted at $1 30.

HAY—Firm; prime $31.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull at $31 37. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders 13¾c, clear rib sides 17c, clear sides 17½c. Lard quiet, tierce 18c, and keg 20c.

WHISKY—Firmer; Western rectified 93@95c.

COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, April 15—P. M.

TOBACCO—Steady but unchanged.

COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

HEMP—In demand at $145@150 for prime undressed

[illegible]

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; superfine $4@5 25, extra $4 75@5 25, double extra $6 50@7.

GRAIN—Wheat, choice fall brought full prices, but other grades are a little lower; prime to choice fall sold at $1 60@1 75, strictly choice to fancy at $1 80@1 95; spring opened at $1 20@1 12¾ for No. 2, but closed lower at $1 10@1 12. Corn heavy and drooping at [illegible] for mixed to choice white, and 80c for fancy. Oats heavy at 65@68c for black and white, 68@70c for fancy white. Barley nothing doing. Rye easier at $1 28@1 30.

WHISKY—Quiet at 87½@88c.

GROCERIES—Sugar unchanged at [illegible] for Louisiana. Molasses quiet at [illegible]. Coffee tolerably firm at 23¼@26c for choice Rio.

PROVISIONS—Feeling better and holders refuse to sell round lots at current prices. Mess pork sold at $30@30 50. Bulk meats dry-salted shoulders [illegible]. Bacon, order sales shoulders at 13¼c, rib sides 16¾c, clear rib sides [illegible]; and an offer of [illegible] for round lots clear sides was refused. Lard active and buoyant at 17@17½c for steam, and 18½c for kettle. Higher prices were asked at the close.

CATTLE—Unchanged, with a better demand for good to prime qualities.

HOGS—Range at [illegible] for good to extra.

RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls flour, 12,500 bush wheat, 1,600 bush corn, 8,100 bush oats, 220 bush barley, 800 bush rye, 450 hogs.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 15—4 P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern at par buying and 1-10 premium selling.

FLOUR—Dull and weak; spring extras [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat dull and [illegible] lower; sales No 1 at $1 15½; No 2 at $1 09@1 09¾, closing at [illegible]; sales since 'Change at $1 09 [illegible]. Corn dull and weak at opening; sales at 61½c [illegible], subsequently became firmer and advanced [illegible]; sales no grade kiln-dried at [illegible] for this afternoon. Oats dull and [illegible]; sales at 50½@50¾c, closing at 51c for [illegible]. Rye dull and nominally 2c lower, closing at $1 [illegible]. 17 for fresh receipts of No 1. Barley inactive, closing dull with sellers at $1 75@1 75 for regular.

HIGHWINES—Quiet and firm at 88c.

GROCERIES—New Orleans molasses [illegible]. Sugar 14@15¼c for common to choice.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet and steady at [illegible] 30 75, closing at [illegible]. Lard firmer and quiet at [illegible] 18c. Sweet-pickled hams 15c. Dry-salted shoulders nominal at 11¾c.

HOGS—Opened dull, but subsequently became active at [illegible] lower; [illegible] for common, [illegible] 10 50 for choice.

CATTLE—Beef more active and firmer at [illegible] for butchers, $6@6 75 for fair to medium, [illegible] for good to choice shipping beeves.

RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours—6,535 bbls flour, 14,[illegible] bush wheat, 27,640 bush corn, 6,380 bush oats, [illegible] bush rye, 900 bush barley, 2,687 hogs.

SHIPMENTS—10,451 bbls flour, 3,820 bush wheat, 21,965 bush corn, 7,814 bush oats, 38,388 bush rye, [illegible] bush barley, 4,112 hogs.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.

FLOUR—Firm, with more demand; sales of 1,300 bbls new extra family at $6 75@7 25; Ohio do $3 [illegible]; fancy $10@12.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair demand, though unchanged. Rye unchanged. Corn in fair demand; yellow 88@90c; mixed Western 86c; white 87c. Oats sell freely at 75@76c for Western.

PETROLEUM—Lower; crude nominal at 20c; refined 31c; on spot 31½c all the month.

GROCERIES—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork $32@33 50.

WHISKY—95@96c.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, April 15.

COTTON—Unchanged. Receipts 229 bales; exports 1,148 bales.

FLOUR—Dull; superfine $6 50@[illegible].

GRAIN—Corn 88c. Oats 75c.

HAY—$28.

PROVISIONS—Pork $32. Lard 19@20c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 16c, sides 17½c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 13½c, sides 16½@16¾c.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, April 15—P. M.

FLOUR—Fairly active; prices weak.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; prime red $2 10@2 20. Corn firm; white 85c. Oats heavy at 75@80c. Rye dull at $1 40@1 50.

PROVISIONS—New mess pork quiet at $32. Bacon firm; rib sides 16½c, clear sides 17½c, shoulders 14½c. Lard quiet at 19½c.

WHISKY—Firm at 98c.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, April 15—P. M.

Crude petroleum very quiet, and prices firm, with an upward tendency; sales of 3,000 bbls spot at 49 to 46c; gravity at 15@18c is freely offered with but few buyers. Refined quiet; sales of 1,000 bbls seller April, May and June, at 33c; 500 bbls, seller last half April, at 32c, and 500 bbls last half July at 33¼c.

NASHVILLE COTTON MARKET.

NASHVILLE, April 15.

COTTON—Quiet; low middling 25½c; good ordinary 24¼c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

LONDON, April 15—P. M.

Consols for money 93¼; account 93⅜. 5-20 bonds firm at 81¼. Coupon stocks steady. Erie 24; Illinois Central 96¾, and Atlantic and Great Western 25. Tallow 43s. Sugar 39s 3d.

ANTWERP, April 15.

Petroleum 53¼f.

LIVERPOOL, April 15—P. M.

COTTON—Quiet and steady; middling uplands 12¼d, Orleans 12½d. Sales 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat 10s 4d; red Western 9s 3d. Western flour 23s. Corn, 30s 3d.

GRAIN—Oats, peas and barley unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork 100s. Beef 90s. Lard 71s. Cheese 77s. Bacon 62s 3d.

PETROLEUM—Refined 1s 10d.

TURPENTINE—29s [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

LAST NIGHT POSITIVELY.
BENEFIT
Of the beautiful and gifted artiste
SOPHIE WORRELL.
IXION IXION,
OR THE MAN AT THE WHEEL,
and
THE FOUNDLING.

Weisiger Hall.

Entertainment for the Benefit of
GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, Apr. 22 & 23

TABLEAUX, Living Statuary, and Charades. Admission $1. Matinee Saturday evening.
ap14 dtf

RETURN OF THE FAVORITES.
Weisiger Hall.

FOR four nights only—Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, April 14, 15, 16, and 17.

Emerson, Allen & Manning's Minstrels,
Assisted by 20 first-class artists.

New songs and dances, new business and jokes; new batteries of wit; a Vesuvius of fun; an entertainment without a parallel in the chronicles of minstrelsy. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. The office for sale of reserved seats will be open Monday, April 12, at the music store of Louis Tripp, Jefferson street, where secured seats may be had without extra charge. Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
a11 d6 HARRY FRENCH, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

Cincinnati and St. Louis Express Line,

Comprising the following first-class steamers: KATE ROBINSON, MELNOTTE, CHAMPION, ANNA, and SHAMROCK. One of the above steamers will leave the city wharf for Evansville, Henderson, Mt. Vernon, Paducah, Cairo, and St. Louis every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 P. M., giving through receipts to all points on the Upper Mississippi river via Northern Line packets; to all points on the Illinois river via Peoria Packet Line; to all points on the Missouri river via the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. via Keokuk Packet Co. Line. Tickets can be purchased, and all information obtained, at the office of MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents, [illegible] Main and river. Jno. A. Williamson, Superintendent Express Line.

Regular Express Packet for Cairo and St. Louis.
KATE ROBINSON ... W. W. FENTON, Captain.
Will leave as above on Saturday, 17th, at 5 P. M.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet for Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
MORNING STAR ... GILMORE, Master.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 16th, at 5 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Memphis and Arkansas River Direct.
CORA S. ... HICKS KING, Master.
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 17th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Clarksville and Nashville.
EMMA FLOYD ... J. M. CHENOWETH, Master.
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 17th, at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORBES, Agent.

For Tennessee River—Clarksville and Nashville.
LeCLAIRE ... AIKEN, Master.
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 17th, at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORBES, Agent.

Regular Tennessee River Packet.
LeCLAIRE No. 2 ... MILT. AIKEN, Master,
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 17th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
ROB'T E. LEE ... JOHN CANNON, Master.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Tuesday, the 20th, at 5 P. M.
E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
BELLE LEE ... A. McGILL, Master.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 5 P. M.
E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
NICK LONGWORTH ... KATES, Master.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Friday, the 16th inst., at 5 P. M.
E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't.

For Cairo and St. Louis.
SILVER SPRAY ... PATTERSON, Master.
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 17th, at 5 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, and Arkansas River.
CORA S. ... HICKS KING, Master.
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 17th, at 5 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Regular Kentucky River Packet.
DOVE No. 2.
R. KING, Master ... MAJ. SULLIVAN, Clerk.
Will leave Louisville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Returning, will leave Frankfort every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday. For freight or passage apply to J. W. FORBES, Agent.

American Medical Association Meeting in New Orleans, May 4, 1869.
The Low-pressure Steamer
RICHMOND ... [illegible], Master.
Will leave Louisville April 27, at 5 o'clock P. M. Delegates can secure passage and rooms by applying to
E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't.

For Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence.
LeCLAIRE ... MILT. AIKEN, Master.
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 17th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
VIRGINIA ... HOLLCROFT, Master.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Friday, the 16th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.
E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't.

Regular Memphis and Arkansas River Tri-Weekly Packet Company.
JOHN B. MAUDE, President.
[illegible] every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M., from Memphis, on Arkansas river. For through bills of lading to Arkansas and White rivers apply to
J. W. FORBES, Agent.

Regular Kentucky River Packet.
BLUE WING No. 3.
SAM. SANDERS, Master ... GEO. M. WOODS, Clerk.
[illegible]
JAS. W. FORBES & CO., Agents.

"Old Reliable."
Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet.
LEONORA No. 2.
NOAH NEAL, Master ... [illegible] LILLEY, Clerk.
Will leave the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M.
THOS. SMALL, Agent.

FOR CINCINNATI.

OLD RELIABLE
U. STATES MAIL LINE STEAMERS.
FARE $3 [illegible], including meals and state-rooms—$2 one dollar less than by any other route.

UNITED STATES MAIL MORNING LINE AT 12 A. M. One of the magnificent steamers
MAJ. ANDERSON ... SAM. HILDRETH, Master,
GEN. BUELL ... C. DAVIS, Master,
landing at all intermediate points.

EVENING LINE AT 5 P. M. One of the new splendid double-decked palace steamers
ST. CHARLES ... R. WHITTEN, Master,
GEN. LYTLE ... W. WADE, Master,
landing only at Madison.

☞ All Railroad Tickets between Louisville and Cincinnati will be received for passage on boats and entitle the holder to state-room free of charge.

☞ Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.

☞ Eastern passengers by this route have no change from Cincinnati to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

☞ Have one night and one hundred and fifty miles less railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville.

☞ Tickets for sale at the Galt House ticket office and on board steamers to all points East. Baggage checked through.

☞ All the above boats leave from the Company's Wharfboat, foot of Third street.
a9 dtf JOE CAMPION, Agent.